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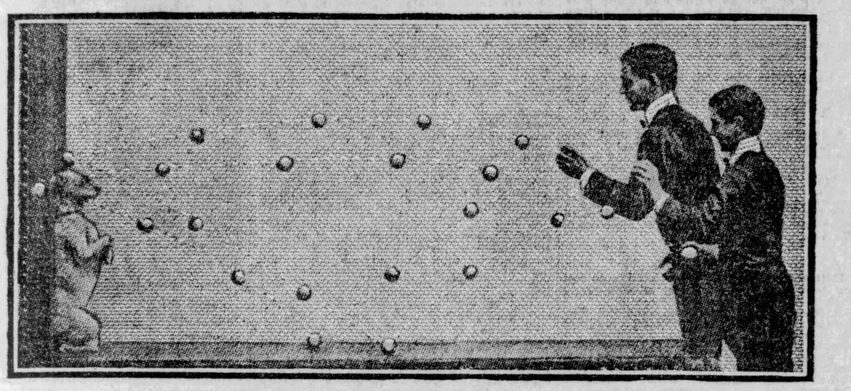
THIS DOG A CLEVER JUGGLER



A remarkable team of jugglers, consisting of two men and a dog, who have been performing for some time in England, have hit upon an entirely new trick of their art. The dog, incidentally, is the best performer of the three. One of the tricks is for the dog to stand upright against a wall while the two men keep a series of rubber balls bounding from the floor to the wall behind the dog's head and returning. The trick is to keep as many balls in the air as possible, and to come as near the dog's head as may be without hitting the dog.

The dog's cotribution to the performance is to keep his eyes on all the balls. There are about twenty of them, and if need be he dodges them as they strike the wall about his head. From long practice the three work together with perfect understanding, and the dog makes fewer mistakes than either of his companions.

HAND IN HAND.

Come and sit beside me, here,
Let me take your hand in mine,
Hand in hand together, dear,
Now and in the days lang syne;
So—'tis but my foolish wnim,
But you love me, come what will;
Though my eyes are growing dim,
I can see that clearly still!

Years have flown since thus we sat,
Danced the firelight on the floor,
And you kissed my cheek, like that,
Whisp'ring what I guessed before.
Changes many now we see,
Places empty, faces strange,
Ah! what matters that, if we
In each other see no change!

Come and sit beside me, here,
God to us has aye been kind,
When the time of partin's near.
One must go, one stay behind.
Life is shadow—Heav'n is fair,
Bide His time and wait His will;
We shall know each other there,
We shall love each other still!

ECCENTRIC DINING.

Some odd stories are told of eccentric dining in Paris, especially among well known men. For example, it is said that M. Santos-Dumont, when at home, always takes his meals at a table raised 15 fete from the floor, and at which only two persons can sit at a time. Of course M. Dumont's servant has to be continually running up and down the steps that lead to this unique table. Then there is M. Jan Van Beers, who has abolished the plan of having servants around him when lunching, and no sooner is one course finished than the table disappears under the ground, to reappear almost immediately with the next all served.

At a luncheon recently given by M. Dessing-Whitmore, the table was in the shape of a boat, and the table watters dressed as sailors. To further carry out the idea the walls were covered with a canvas on which was painted a scene of a rough sea, and during the serving of dessert, sailors' songs were sung. Each guest was presented a souvenir in the shape of a small compass.

WORMS KILLED BY CURRENTS

Electricity in Ground Makes Animal Life Impossible—Result of Experiments.

It was largely through an incidental observation that I was led to carry out a series of experiments for the purpose of ridding soils of worms, snails and like creatures. I conceived the idea of drying by means of electricity a mold which had been constructed directly on the soil.

Shortly after turning on the current, I noticed that worms were hurriedly struggling out of a neighboring bed. In crawling from one clod to another they writhed as if in pain. It seemed to me that the effect observed could have been produced only by the electric current.

After this first observation I carried out a number of experiments. One terminal of an electrical circuit of 110 volts was thrust into the earth, the terminal being comprised of brass rods. The effect produced was even greater than that which I first studied.

Within a radius of two meters the worms and snails emerged from the earth and crawled out of the influence of the electrical current. In this manner, by employing several brass rods, I succeeded in driving all the worms out of a bit of land.

The current used is of comparatively feeble strength. The voltage, however, must be correspondingly high. I believe that the remarkable effect of electricity on plants, which has been studied of late years rather narrowly, is to be attributed not so much to any beneficial influence on the plant itself, as to the extermination of the parasites that nest about the roots.—Scientific American.

Army Carrier Pigeons.

The experiments made in the German army with carrier pigeons having been satisfactory every warship leaving Kiel or Wilhelmshaven will hereafter carry a consignment of pigeons, to be released at varying distances from the land stations. It is estimated that the birds have sufficient endurance to fly home over a distance of about 186 miles from land.

A MERRY-GO-ROUND.

G. Whillikins was a writer bold
Who never lost a chance
While good at many sorts of work,
His best hold was Romance.
He wrote a lively, stirring thing,
A tale of love and youth,
With a dashing maid and a clashing blade,
But never a word of truth.
"It is very good," wrote the publisher, "but the public taste at present is for character study."

G. Whillikins then hied him home
To make another start.
He studied up psychology;
He took men's souls apart;
He learned the naive, the morbid,
The crazy, quaint and queer,
And wrote a book without a plot,
(Note: Time elapsed—one year).
"Why didn't we see this before?" the publishers asked. "Political economy is what is selling just now.

Once more G. Whillikins set out,
With economic lore
He soaked his very being full—
It oozed from every pore.
He proved all poverty a crime,
And chose a "workingman"
For hero, one who ran a strike
Upon a novel plan.
"Excellent," was the publishers' verdict, "but not timely. We're doing the homely agricultural now."

G. Whillikins did some thinking,
And thought this time he'd wait
Until the wheel had made its turn,
Instead of chasing Fate.
"I'll bide my time," said Whillikins,
"Until Romance comes round."
But when the cycle reached Romance,
It found him underground.
But his widow was wide awake, and drew royalties on some 50,000 copies.
—Zudor Jenks in the Century.

BILKINS' PHILOSOPHY.

I.

These silk-socked boys who do the jah-de-dah
And hold themselves a notch above the rest
Because they've got an affluent papa,
Who through pork corners lined his little nest—
They know enough to play on the guitar
Or mandolin and tie a hot cravat
And order vermuth cocktails at the bar
And blow themselves at bridge and baccarat.
They're luscious nectarines! They ought to star
In foreign parts, but here they're sort of lost;
They're too good for America, by far.
We can't appreciate the price they cost.
We think far less of ornament than use;
We're just plum ignorant—that's our excuse.

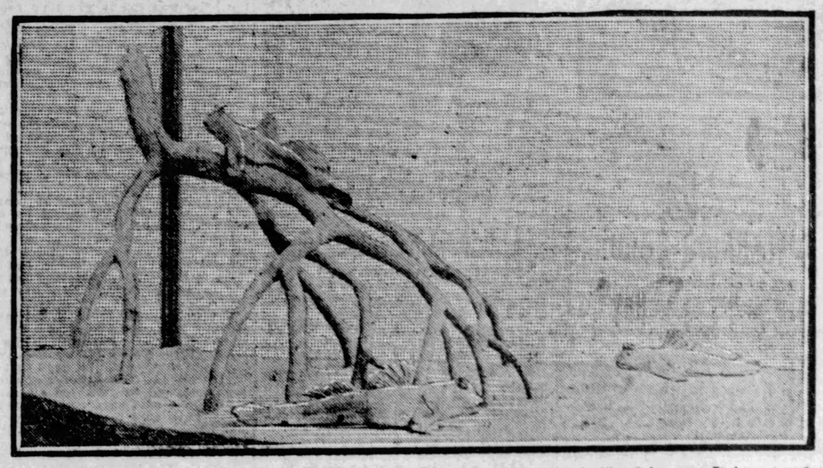
II.

I've got a foolish notion that to be
A sure-enough and eighteen-karat man,
A kid in this dominion of the free
Has go to work on the old-fashioned plan
And painfully shin his persimmon tree
And pluck the fruit himself, not sit below,
Expecting windfalls with an unbarked knee,
Or wait for what the one who climbs may throw.
He may not shine so bright at a pink tea
Or lead cotillons in a style first rate,
But you can bet that he's the boy for me,
And he's the boy that makes a nation great.
I'll spend my wealth. I'll never be so rash
As to handicap a kid of mine with cash.
—Chicago News.

FLASHLIGHT OF NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS

This is a fine photograph of a night-blooming cereus, which blossoms at rare intervals, and, as its name implies, only after sundown. The specimen here shown was unusually fine, standing nearly nine feet and having a spread of six. The photograph, of course was taken by flashlight. The blossoms are creamy white, with a yellow centre, somewhat resembling a pond lily, but much larger. They did not open until ten o'clock, and by next morning, were withered out of all semblance to their noctural glory.

FISH THAT WALK ON LAND



This is a goby fish It walks on land, and commonly climbs trees when it feels like doing so. It is as comfortable and happy out of the water as in it. In the picture a goby fish is seen in the act of climbing a mangrove down in Florida. It makes its way about pretty rapidly over exposed mud banks at low tide, keeping a sharp lookout for fiddler crabs and such small game. Its fore fins it uses much like feet.

OUR NEED OF WATER.

Its Value as a Beverage and How It May Be More Beneficial to Human Health.

Man is by nature a thirsty animal, but most physicians nowadays are of the opinion that the average person drinks far to little for his own good. Nature has arranged, they say, that the amount required to restore bodily waste is 5½ pints in 24 hours. This, all the year round, while much more is required in the summer. The benefit attained by taking the water cure at many of the popular springs is not so much the special properties of the water as in the amount that is consumed.

Of all beverages, the most important is pure water, cooled, at this season, on the ice, not by ice. Ice water in ice which is constantly melting, is a menace to health. Not only does the taking of a half pint or more of ice water at 32 degrees into the stomach, whose normal temperature is 102 Fahrenheit, threaten chills or congestion, but the ice itself is frequently infected. Freezing does not destroy germs, as boiling does, and much of the natural ice used is open to the suspicion of having been gathered from waters contaminated by sewage or drainage from farms or even worse. With artificial ice this objection does not hold, says the New York Herald.

While filtering will remove solid impurities, boiling is required to dissipate poisonous conditions. When this is impossible, as in summer journeys or in country hotels or boarding houses, the same results may be obtained, according to Mrs. Ellen S. Richards, of the domestic science department of the Boston Institute of Technology, by small quantities of pomanganate of potash added to the glass of drinking water. The water will be of a pinkish color after the germicide has done its work. A few drops of lemon juice added to a glass of water makes a good germicide, is refreshing and furnishes a health-giving drink.

The lemon, indeed, is the summer fruit par excellence for summer beverages, and its price happily puts it within the reach of all. Limes are also cooling and refreshing, but are not so easily obtainable.

Chinese Justice.

In China, a man who had killed his father was executed, and along with him his schoolmaster for not having taught him better.

THEY PLAY FOR MONEY.

So keen are women, especially young girls, many of whom look upon bridge as a sure means of adding to their dress allowance, that very often three or four will club together, invite a good teacher for a week's visit into the country, and play bridge all day long, sometimes far into the night. At the end of the week the teacher probably receives a cheque for £100, and departs for another country house, where the same lessons are given again on the same terms.

That the payment of high fees by pupils is a good investment is instanced by the case of two young girls who had been losing heavily. They took lessons for a week, playing on an average six hours a day with a good teacher, and when next they were drawn as partners at a week-end house party where high stakes were the rule, they made between them $600.—London Mail.

A LITTLE WOMAN.

"The boys all want to kiss me,"
Said little Anna May,
Her mother cried: "Why, bless me!
You don't moan what you say."

But Anna May repeated
Her plaint in tearful tones,
"And the worst one's that conceited
Young monkey, Rollo Jones.

"He meets me on the highway
Goin' to school and comin', too,
And he always gets in my way,
Now, what am I to do?"

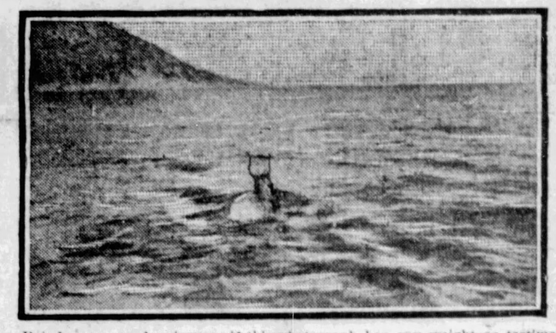
"You should run away from Rollo
Then, my dear," her ma replied,
"But suppose he shouldn't follow?"
The little maiden sighed.
—T. A. D., in Catholic Standard and Times.

Curious Old Mallet

King Edward of England, recently presided at the opening of the Kew Bridge, and immediately after the ceremony a photograph was taken of the mallet which he used on the occasion for the reason that it has a curious history.

The first Kew bridge was built in 1758, nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, and when it was decided to replace it by a new one the builder, finding that all the old piles were remarkably sound in spite of the fact that they had been so many years in the river, thought that it would be a good idea to construct a mallet from one of them and to present it to the king on the occasion of the opening of the new bridge. Consequently he selected a pile, the wood of which was apparently as sound as on the day when it was first driven into the river, and in due time the mallet, a picture of which accompanies this story, was fashioned.

SNAPSHOT OF A SWIMMING REINDEER



Reindeer are good swimmers if this photograph has any weight as testimony. They bear the rigors of the arctic climate like Spartans, and can live on scant food. All of this the average schoolboy knows and the daily press has told something of the United States government's experiment with the hardy beasts in Alaska The one here pictured was snapped just as he was well on his way from a swim in the Marteusinsel, and European camera experts who have seen the picture, speak highly of the achievement.

The Prison Demon

By Josiah Flynt and Francis Walton

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In the life that preceded his time of bondage, Harvey Jeliffe was not a man who coveted or, indeed, who gave great occasion for commiseration. He did that which seemed pleasant in his own eyes, and what his heart lusted for he took and kept with a strong hand. In particular, his heart had lusted for Nettie Rix, and he had taken her from her father and her brothers by dint of his strong hand in their faces in what the neighborhood called a "mix-up," which occurred when he proposed for her.

To be sure, his proposition was somewhat sudden and was not couched in accents that could in the least be called typical of the lover's whining, wheedling deference toward the guardian dragons of his beloved. He had said with Homeric simplicity, after having listened to the family protest against their main wage earner being removed:

"You can stow that gas for all me. Net an' me is going to flit right now. If y' ain't dead set on bein' sorry to part with her, y' can git away from that door. If y' don't git away, I'll walk t'rough y', and it might disregulate y'er insides."

It was then that the "mix-up" occurred. Harvey "walked t'rough" Nettie's male kinsmen, at all events, greatly to the discoloration of their outsides, and quite literally brought away his bride. He had not beaten her since more nor oftener than she needed. She herself stood ready to testify to this with every outward accompaniment of rage the instant she heard him accused; and she surely ought to know how often and to what extent she was in need. Nettie was more than a little good to look upon, and it is possible that her tolerance was great because, no matter how heavily he struck her, Harvey was careful never to disfigure her face. They had one child—Blanche—of whom they were devoutly fond.

Detective Ackeray was not given to what the young lady novelists would call assorted sentiment. He had heard members of the officially gentler sex cry out insults, to which nothing but a good drubbing is an answer, and that an insufficient one; and had seen women tantalize a man to deal the blow which would dishonor him, until from the point of view of a member of the force he thought the blow had been earned and ought to be delivered. "A lady that ain't a lady and can't act like a lady don't deserve to be treated like a lady," he had once been heard to declare between his teeth as he bundled a bonnet and skirt, etc., roughly into a patrol wagon. To be sure, the exasperation had been extreme. The bonnet and skirt had behaved more as if they contained a large number of the cat species than a woman, and one side of Detective Ackeray's face had been laid open in broad bands from eye to chin. The point is, however, that Nettie Jeliffe did act like a lady, according to Detective Ackeray's standard at least, and that he once happened to be present when Harvey Jeliffe was executing a bit of matrimonial discipline and threatened to "run him in."

The discipline was being given in the street, and Ackeray would not have been a "fly" cop had he not believed it to be his right to take a hand in all street happenings. Harvey believed it to be his right to administer any chastisement that he thought his wife needed wherever it proved most convenient.

"This is my circus," he said defiantly, when Ackeray threatened to "pinch" him. "You rubber too much with y'r neck, you do. If you can't do anythin' better than mix yourself in family affairs, why, I'll help you to get over the habit."

"I tell you those, too," Nettie declared, boldly championing her husband's right to bring her up according to his best light; "if you fly cops 'ud take care o' your own fam'lies the way you try to take care of other people's, you'd save more money. You're an old woman, that's what you are. I wouldn't be found dead livin' with you."

"Sock it to him!" "Hit him where he lives!" "Kick 'im out o' the street!" bystanders suggested, and Nettie was emboldened to continue her "roasting."

"You jus' try to pinch my Harvey, she went on. "W'y, you long-legged, leather-headed, front-office stiff, I'd rather have my Harvey kick me reglar every morning than drink a bottle o' sham with you every night. You go home an' see if your own wife don't need a little trouncin'."

Detective Ackeray was not hurt by the frankness of Nettie Jeliffe's speech; neither did he find that it lessened her "ladyship." On the contrary, he was old-fashioned enough to think a generous lie a grace in womanhood, and that a family quarrel is a sacred function so long as the family stands ready to present a united front against the intervention of an outsider.

"Long-legged, leather-headed, front-office stiff" is not a hackneyed term of endearment, and if Nettie Jeliffe had been searching for a phrase by which to recommend herself to Detective Ackeray's esteem she might not have hit upon it. His taste, however, was mature and sound. He did not mind hard words; they do not lacerate the flesh. He minded only bonnets and skirts with feline fiendish contents, and it stands recorded that whereas before Nettie Jeliffe had ridiculed him he had pronounced her a "clipper," after she had ridiculed him he pronounced her emphatically a "corker." No very definite ideas are attached to either of these words, but they both express admiration, and "corker" is more nearly extreme than "clipper."

Later Ackeray was heard to say, "That little woman is too good for Jeliffe," and to declare that he would do her a good turn some time if he saw his way. He was not a man to split hairs about what he thought a good turn and what she would think a good turn; if she did not known what was good for her, he did; it was not good for her to be beaten. When he arrested Harvey "on suspicion" in connection with the housebreaking in Rishworth place she cried more bitterly than at any time when she had received a beating—she took her beatings for the most part in haughty silence. When he succeeded in convicting Harvey, altogether on circumstantial evidence, and in obtaining a sentence of four years, she cried still more bitterly. That was as it should be. He liked her the better because she stuck to her man. The farewell between husband and wife was neither heart-breaking nor prolonged, but it was "on the level."

"Take care o' the kid, Net, old girl," Harvey said. "I'm innocent all right 'nough, but there ain't no need for the kid to know where I am."

"I'll visit you reg'lar every visitin' day," promised Nettie, at the time really intending to keep her promise. "Remember an' make good time, an' don't get into any rows. I'll take care o' Blanche, so you don't need to worry. You'll write me, won't you?"

"Sure."

"Kiss me good by; y' ain't kissed me since Blanche's last birthday. So long, Harvey!" And the train and Harvey started for the Stir.

* * * * * * *

If Detective Ackeray had been a mere private citizen and not a prince, or rather a princeling, he must in mere decency have forborne for some time to express his admiration for Nettie Jeliffe. The custom of an aristocracy is more direct; the business of a prince and even a princeling, requires haste, and their substantial power makes haste possible. Courtship in the given circumstances was difficult, but courtship in the given circumstances is always difficult, and there are no circumstances whatever in which women have not been wooed and won.

Detective Ackeray began his courtship on a street corner and continued it in a station house. He had deprived her of a protector who did not protect; he wished to provide her with another who would; he had not hunted down Harvey out of malice; it had been his business to work up such evidence as there was and he had done his business and got his reward, and the prosecuting attorney had done the rest. These things he told her roundly, with a manly straightforwardness that should have touched the heart or the imagination or fancy of any woman. When, instead of listening to him she reviled him with feminine finish, point and fluency before a gathering crowd of chaffing auditors he proved himself a man to be depended upon in an emergency, one of the strong, dumb souls Carlyle and Ruskin used to celebrate as natural leaders and governors of men; he promptly placed her under arrest as drunk and disorderly. The next morning in court she sufficiently demonstrated her disposition to disturb by treating his honor with an alternate haughtiness and eloquence which made the audience behind the rail titter and the double bench of bluecoats shake with involuntary mirth. The bailiff cried "Silence!" and threatened to clear the court; his honor passed sentence of $10 or ten days. Detective Ackeray paid the fine.

In the corridor of the magistrate's court he gave Nettie what he would have been pleased to call "professional" advice. "See here, Net, the next time 't I chew the rag with you about cuttin' up in the streets an' boozin', you want to listen—see?"

She did not listen the next time, nor the time after, though it need not be doubted that she was impressed—yes, and subdued and attracted—by the might and decision of the prince. She had loved Harvey, mainly because he had vanquished her kinsmen, and a little because he had beaten her as often as she needed it and not oftener. In equal logic she ought to have loved the prince, mainly because he had vanquished Harvey, and a little because, if he did not beat her to silence her tongue, he had discovered a method of procedure which much more nearly silenced it than anything that Harvey had ever done, and the strong point of every woman is logic—the women in their conventions and clubs say so. But the second strong point of every woman is her gift for concealing her logic. Nettie Jeliffe concealed hers, so far at least as Detective Ackeray was concerned, as long as in all human endurance woman could.

She became an old offender in the several magistrate courts in the district throughout which Detective Ackeray had authority. The charge was always drunk and disorderly, and the complainant always Detective Ackeray, and sometimes, as the months passed she had been drunk, and she had always been disorderly. She could not get back to her kinsmen—her mere presence reminded them too vividly of an unpleasant incident, or coruscation of incidents, which had taken place at the moment of her departure. She could not retain a position even when got one, because of the frequency with which she was under arrest, and besides, the fact that she was Harvey Jeliffe's wife was not commonly regarded as a recommendation.

Ackeray paid her fine or let her pay it herself or work it out, as a jockey might gentle or punish a spirited horse which he took pride in training. Whether he paid her fine or not, he always repeated to her that the next time he tried to chew the rag with her she had better listen—see? Her absences from home and her proved intemperance made her an improper guardian for little Branche. When the child was taken away from her, also at the instigation of Detective Ackeray, Nettie Jeliffe listened.

Three months afterward she was legally and absolutely separated from Harvey and was married to a man whom she addressed sometimes as "George," sometimes as "dear," and little Blanche, who was restored to her home, was outspoken in her approval of her new papa. Detective Ackeray was "George." He was also dear.

It has been remarked in the first part of this tale that Harvey Jeliffe, on becoming a penitent in the great —— penitentiary, had no notion or intention of ever bidding for the notoriety that has come to him in later years as the Prison Demon. He went to the Stir originally with the idea of getting all the "good time" that the law allows a man who has been sentenced to four years and of keeping out of all rows, as his wife had advised. He did that which all wise men who are sent to prison do—in the language of the pugilist, he gathered himself together. Men who go to prison for the first time have more difficulty in achieving this feat than those who have been there before; but to live at all successfully—and even prisoners have their standard of success—all must sooner or later hit upon a plan by which they are to deal with their guards and fellow penitents with as little friction as possible. Even with the most careful there are moments when they entirely forget their philosophy and do things which in the open they would never have been guilty of. Long confinement will disturb the mental equilibrium of any man; but all must struggle, and do struggle, to live as unobtrusive lives as under the circumstances are possible.

Harvey Jeliffe, on arriving at the great penitentiary, knew with a certainty which would have made some men commit suicide that he was innocent of the crime for which he had been convicted; but he knew also that it was no use to let this fact govern his policy as a prisoner. It was not for him to ask the prison world how or why his conviction had come about; it was for him to be an exemplary convict. And so, wondering all the while how things were going "on the outside" and continually struggling with an impatience at the way the world is made, he worked hard for two years and nine months to get a "good conduct" reduction of his sentence. There remained but a few months more of confinement, and they were to be the least irksome of all, because Harvey had climbed the heights which lead to the eminence of a "trusty"; he had become the errand boy of the prison doctor and was sent on commissions to all the different departments. One day, while on an errand to the glove department, he met an old acquaintance who had recently been committed to the institution, and he asked him for news of the "outside."

"How is the push comin' up?" he queries, referring to his old "pals." Some were "settled" (in prisons, like himself), for the part he had played in his (Harvey's) misfortunes, but the thought of ways and means had not captured his mind: that could be attended to after he had secured his reduction of sentence. Had he been "outside" even the news of he learned; others were dead, and still others were operating in new fields.

"What's the matter with Net? I ain't heard anythin' from her for two years."

"Ain't no one put you next?" the newcomer counter-questioned him.

"Next to what? She ain't dead, is she?"

"No, she's livin' an' kickin' yet, but that fly cop Ackeray has tied up with her. They're married."

"Where's the kid?"

"She's livin' with Ackeray, too. Calls him papa."

A guard appeared just then, and the conversation was broken off. It had been successful, however; Harvey had wanted "news," and he had got it. There were other trips to the glove department to secure the details of the story by word of mouth, but his own imagination had patched them together for him after he had learned the main fact, which was that Ackeray "had done him dirt." The unmerited conviction and imprisonment became for him now part of a general scheme to "ditch" him. The injustice of the punishment had troubled him and made it hard to obey the rules, but he had conquered the temptation to be unruly. He had been puzzled by Nettie's refusal to write, but he had not connected Ackeray with her neglect of him.

In an indefinite way he had planned some day to settle accounts with Ackeray Ackeray's theft of his wife and child might possibly have been as reasonably considered as had been the conviction that he was unjustly a prisoner. Men of Harvey's stamp are much calmer in the open than in the Stir, and marriages and divorces take on no such final proportions It had taken all of Harvey's good sense, however, to be a model penitent, and the complete revelation of Ackeray's duplicity fired him with a desire for revenge. Henceforth his one passion was to meet Ackeray. He still remained a "trusty;" good behavior had become automatic with him; but his ambition was no longer simply to be released. He spoke to the wardens and the guards of his wish to have a talk with Ackeray. He said that there was a suspended sentence hanging over him in another court and he wanted to know if Ackeray would be willing "to fix things up for him."

"He's the only fellow that can straighten the matter out," he explained to the warden, "and I want to have a talk with him."

"You're afraid you'll be arrested on being turned loose from here, is that it?"

"That's exactly it," said Harvey, "and I think if Ackeray'll go to the front for me I won't be bothered."

"All right. Ackeray's goin' to bring some prisoners here in a day or so, an' I'll let him know."

Three days later Detective Ackeray arrived at the great —— penitentiary with a batch of penitents, for whose body he was given a receipt by the warden. He was informed of Harvey's desire for a talk with him and was immediately impressed with the importance to himself of such a talk. Possibly he might find it to his advantage to arrange matters so that the alleged suspended sentence should be carried out.

"Sure, I'll see him," he said to the warden. "Where is he?"

"You'll probably find him over in the doctor's office. Take him into the garden if you want to be private and tell the doctor I said it would be all right."

The meeting took place in the doctor's office. The doctor was in another part of the prison, and Harvey had been left in charge. No one heard the conversation between the two men, and only two of the guards knew anything about their being together. Whether Harvey made use of his "suspended sentence" story or charged Ackeray immediately with foul treatment of him has never been decided. The two men were in conference, according to the testimony of the guards, about half an hour, and it seems reasonable to suppose that Harvey could only have interested Ackeray this length of time by reference to the suspended sentence, but in view of what happened one is justified in wondering why he should have wanted to interest him at all. Harvey himself has persistently refused to make any statement one way or the other. When the doctor returned to his office Harvey was found sitting in a pool of blood on the floor, cutting into small bits with a surgeon's knife the heart of Detective Ackeray, who lay dead and mutilated in a corner of the room.

At the trial it was reported that Harvey had mumbled to himself that as he cut, "So much for so much; for that and for that," but no intelligible interpretation of these expressions could be discovered, and they were eventually accepted as contributory evidence of his insanity.

ROOSTER WAR VETERAN.

This rooster is a fighter, but went through a campaign in which there was no demand for his peculiar talent. He is an army pet and belongs to Driver Herriman, of the Twenty-ninth battery, Royal Field Artillery, and the two went chummily through the South African war. The rooster was present at the battle of

Elandslaagte, and, it is averred, crowed his companions on in the fight. He accompanied the brigade on long marches and showed both hardihood and courage. He is a tough bird, indeed.

A WARRIOR BOLD.

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

We sat for some time without speaking, because when I had intruded upon him he had seemed to withdraw within himself and had conveyed the impression, by a turn of his head and a frown of his unfurrowed brow, that my presence was not welcome. I seated myself on the edge of the broken, uneven stone floor of the verandah at a respectful distance from his small person, and waited for him to speak, hoping my meekness might ingratiate me in his favor. He looked at me once or twice with a sidelong glance from the corner of his eyes, and then apparently forgot he was not alone and gazed off into space as one who sees that which to others is invisible.

The bleak, gray hollow of the forsaken portal, looked out from the dilapidated walls of the ancient building rising behind us, grim and forbidding. The boarded windows, like sightless eyes, shut in the empty spaces where the living things that slip through crack and crevice, move stealthily and prey upon one another. Across the sunken doorstep, long ago, walked those who came to judge, and those who came for judgment in halls then resounding with the tread of many feet, and the noise of ambitious endeavor. Hollow, voiceless, bereft, left to crumble and waste under the ravin wrought by time, the old edifice rears its sagging roof, an effigy of the past, a silenced, deserted arena which once held varied pictures of stirring human life.

Around it spreads the ground where Indian ambush and massacre, soaked with the blood of brave men, the soil whence springs the long, rank grass, matted and tangled underneath the giant, wide-spreading trees, posted here and there like colossal sentinels.

It was all so quiet and hushed that late August afternoon of a day of soft airs and high, blue skies. From somewhere near came the whirring music of the lawn-mower. Save for this, there were no other modern noises. The hot, golden sunshine brought visions of melons, luscious ripe, and grapes and peaches ripening. The leaves on the trees rustled nervously when a passing breeze set them trembling on their stems, and behind the battered walls of the time-worn building there seemed to be mysterious creakings, and crouching, creeping sounds.

If one has an imagination, one fancies things uncanny and ghostlike in such surroundings, and, in weaving tragic stories of the past, I had forgotten the small boy so close at hand. Suddenly he reminded me of his existence by slipping off of the verandah. He stole away through the long grass toward a distant tree, treading noiselessly in his bare feet, a quaint little figure, clad in brown overalls and a blue-checked blouse. He wore no hat, and his sun-bleached, yellow hair, framed in fuzzy curls, his tanned, chubby face, on whose baby curves his fierce expression sat absurdly.

I watched him traveling across the plot of ground, sometimes stooping low, sometimes making wide circles from the path he was following. Presently he darted to the tree toward which he had been heading, and with his back against its trunk, he raised and pointed, like a gun, the stick he carried, speaking the first words he had uttered since my coming.

"Bang, bang, bang!" he shouted in his sweet, childish treble.

He threw himself flat in the grass and aimed his weapon at imaginary foes.

"Bang, bang, bang!" he shouted again.

He waited a moment, and, having satisfied himself he had worked fearful carnage, he sped back across the intervening space between his tree and the shelter of the verandah, running with the fleetness of a deer, as if pursued by evil hordes. He hid behind one of the rotting pillars, peering out cautiously from his point of vantage in search of the enemy.

The influence and associations of the place were so poignant, I recognized at once the game he was playing.

"Indians?" I questioned gravely.

He looked at me for an instant with the intent, penetrating gaze children have when suspicious of a jest behind seeming seriousness. My face was smileless and his confidence was won.

"Hunerds," he said briefly, "hunerds and hunerds of bad Indians," and then he once more became the watchful scout.

"Did you kill many?" I asked.

"Wiv my gun I shooted hunerds," he announced. "They hollered awful. Wiv my gun I shooted till they runned away. Look out!" he warned, "here zey come."

Again his trusty firearm was at his shoulder, and amid shouts of "bang, bang, bang!" the bloody conflict raged. When the smoke had cleared away and the foe was vanquished, he looked to me for approval and applause.

"Another red man bit the dust," I stated solemnly, to show my appreciation of the situation.

This was evidently a new expression to the laddie and he came to sit cosily near, forgetting he was a brave warrior.

"Did you ever see a real, live Indian?" he asked by way of opening the conversation."

I described to him minutely and at length, my experiences in Indian encounter, while he listened absorbed, finally capping my experience by reciting one of his own.

"Once I sawed a Indian," he related, "in a great, big city, right on ze street in front of a store. I was going to shoot it wiv my gun and it said 'Please don't shoot me, I'm a good Indian,' and I didn't, 'cause it was a mamma, wooden Indian and hadn't ought to be shooted," he explained gallantly.

He told his prodigious story with the air of one who believed what he recounted and dared his audience to differ. After he had finished, he rolled himself into a ball by wrapping his arms around his knees, and rocked back and forth comfortably.

"Indians is awful dang'rous," he said after a season of deep thought. "Once they was Indians here and they took and killed a soldier captain and two, seven, nine, forty hunerd soldier mens," he went on recklessly, the number of the slain growing with his excitement.

"Indians don't care if zey kill little boys and girls and papas and everyfing!" he cried, marking off the horrors by a nod of his head with every word. "Would you run if a Indian comed?" he questioned abruptly.

I replied that it depended whether he was wild or tame.

"If I was here when he comed, I'd shoot him and cut off his head," he declared with a braggart's valor.

He was silent for a time and I waited for further workings of the infantile mind. Finally there were results which showed his mood had changed. He pressed his plump little body close against me.

"I don't be afraid," he murmured, looking over his shoulder fearfully. "I don't be afraid."

The shadows of the trees were lengthening, and out in the open the last brilliant dazzle of the sunshine illumined the land. The cowbells going "colink-colank," told of the cattle, home-returning from the pasture. A man turned in from the road and came toward us where we were sitting.

"Willie," he called, "come home with father."

The child sprang down and ran to meet him.

"Good-bye, little boy," I said when I saw him going.

"Dood-bye, lady," he answered cordially.

A moment later he was on his father's shoulder, talking earnestly. When they reached the road, the man stopped and faced the peaceful battlefield where the old court house stands, brooding and decaying. The child waved his hand to me. "I don't be afraid now," came floating in his clear, young voice. "I don't be afraid." he repeated.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money when it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

ELEPHANT BALLOON.

As in the case of flying machines, the best balloons in the world come from France. There are balloon shops in Paris where you can purchase them in any form or of any size to suit the most exacting taste. Or you can have a balloon made to order to any design, as you would order a suit of clothes. These curiously fashioned balloons are, as a rule, used for advertising purposes.

As might be imagined, they are very valuable for drawing a crowd, whether tethered high up in the sky or let loose to sail majestically through the air. The elephant balloons, even very large ones, are very popular in Paris, while tigers, lions, and, in short, practically the entire population of the jungle, are reproduced

in this way. Besides animals, a great variety of objects are thus reproduced. At the Paris exposition, for instance, a huge balloon in the shape of a scent bottle, labeled with the maker's name, was sent aloft, carrying with it a car holding 30 persons.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The resorts relying upon New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other metropolitan cities within easy reach of the seashore have been hit hard this season. In the beginning they laid out a great deal of money in anticipation of a great season. They had every right to expect, according to the signs of the times, that the people would have plenty of money this year, and they went ahead on the presumption that spending would be free. This, no doubt, was the tendency, but weather served to put a damper on it. Out of the 15 really good possible Sundays eight of them were rainy or very cold, and the others were not very propitious for Sunday outings. When it is explained that half of the profitable business of these resorts is done on Sunday this item will be seen to be important.

Just Ribbon Fish.

Charles F. Holder, the naturalist, believes that what people see in the ocean and mistake for sea serpents are really ribbon fish. This curious deep-sea fish often grows to a large size. Dr. Andrew Wilson, of the University of Glasgow, chronicles that Lord Norbury, while trawling in the Firth of Forth one day, hauled up a ribbon fish which, when stretched upon the deck of the ship, which was of 40 tons burden, was longer than the vessel, or 60 feet in length. Says Mr. Holder: "The fish is literally like a ribbon. Those handled by the writer were beautiful diaphanous creatures, clear and jelly-like. The color was silver tinted with blue and splashed with black tiger-like stripes. The forehead is very high and from the top of the head rise a series of dorsal spines, eight in number, a vivid coral in color, which, when erect, resemble pompons or a red mane, giving the fish a most fantastic appearance."

A Quart Baby.

Now and again there is an item in the newspapers concerning the birth of a puny baby so small that a quart cup holds it comfortably. If the article told all the facts it would probably tell also of a mother who in weakness and misery had looked forward to the baby's advent with shrinking and fear.

To have fine, healthy children the mother must be healthy, and it is the common testimony of mothers that the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription not only promotes the mother's health but also gives her strength to give her child.

"Favorite Prescription" accomplishes these results by tranquilizing the nerves, promoting a healthy appetite, and giving refreshing sleep. It increases physical vigor and gives great muscular elasticity, so that the baby's advent is practically painless. It is the best of tonics for nursing mothers.

"I gladly recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. J. W. G. Stephens, of Mila, Northumberland County, Va. "Before my third little boy was born I took six bottles. He is the finest child and has been from birth, and I suffered very much less than I ever did before. I unhesitatingly advise expectant mothers to use the 'Favorite Prescription.'"

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" does so to gain the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing 1008 pages, is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

KAFFIR VEIL.

The most original styles of face veils are not by any means confined, as might be supposed, to the Parisian or London styles. The curious half-tone effect which the wearers of many of the fashionable veils must have is completely outdone by some of the veilings worn by the Kaffir women in Africa. The most elaborate

designs, however, are reserved for the brides. Whether from modesty or merely as a concession to fashion, the Kaffir maidens, though they may wear little more, completely hide their faces behind heavy veils. These are usually made by stringing fine shells or beads and weaving a cloth with very coarse meshes. Considering the difficulties of the work, the veils are wonderfully even in texture and often really beautiful in design.

Decline in Jersey's Receipts.

The chief industry of New Jersey is falling off. The fees received by the state government for charters of trusts and combines of various sorts during the year 1901 footed up the handsome total of $687,439; last year, this source of revenue declined to $465,589. During the first seven months of the current year there has been a further decline and fall-off in the receipts, involving a loss of $75,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1902.

WHAT IS, IS BEST.

It do not ask that life should be
A bed of ease;
I am not like the child, who wants
Each toy he sees.
And yet 'tis hard, I think, sometimes
To see and know
When life seems full of bitter things,
The why 'tis so.
'Tis hard to watch the ones we love
Grow sick and die,
To lay them in the grave and make
No moan or cry.
Yet those he loves, God chasteneth,
So we are told;
And each in some way doth believe
The story old
That in this world what is, is best;
Although we see
A thousand ways in which we think
'Twould better be
To have what we have longed for, but
'Tis all in vain;
Each one must learn through care and grief,
Sorrow and pain,
That God some trial sends to each
That one and all
May come to him for sympathy;
May heed his call.
"Come all ye weary ones to me,
For here is rest."
And so we all would fain believe
What is, is best.
Thus, though like others, I should like
At peace to be,
I only ask that he, in time,
Will give to me
A faith so sure, a love so great,
So strong and true,
That I may look to him for help
In all I do;
Content to know, at last for me
Will come sweet rest;
When life's hard lesson has been learned,
What is, is best!

—Estelle Lennan in Boston Globe.

SUBURBANITES

Breakfast on Coffee, a Roll and a Rush for the Train.

The commuter who bolts down a few mouthfuls of food and hurries to catch the train usually catches dyspepsia as well.

The "coffee and roll" road to ill health is not necessary for there is an easy pleasant way to get back to health and shake off all the coffee diseases by shifting to Postum Food Coffee. "For a number of years I was a business woman rising early and swallowing a roll and a cup of coffee just in time to catch a train. A feeling of nausea or palpitation and a continual dullness in the eyes and head invariably followed my coffee breakfasts until one day a good angel in the guise of a woman friend bade me try Postum Food Coffee in place of coffee.

"Always trying to be progressive in my daily life I accepted the advice and the result was I found Postum a delicious clear coffee colored beverage suited to the stomach and satisfying to the appetite. After using Postum faithfully for a month I was surprised at the result in my health. All symptoms of dyspepsia or nervousness had disappeared and because of this marked benefit I reasoned that if such a simple and inexpensive remedy could prove such benefit in my case why was it not my duty to let other sufferers know about Postum. So I began to try to help my friends and I have helped many to shake off sickness by recommending Postum in place of coffee.

"There was one who was a victim of nervous dyspepsia and who craved coffee to such an extent that he invariably drank it in spite of medical advice not to do so and I could not persuade him to change, so I got his wife to give him Postum in the morning for a few days without saying anything to him about it. The result was really wonderful. He did not detect the change but noticed that he got over his indigestion. Then we told him the truth about it and now he takes his Postum regularly and is so far relieved of his nervousness that his physician predicts a speedy cure. He likes the Postum just as well as he used to love the coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

NURTURED BY A WOLF

Story of Mowgli Repeated in This Tale from Minnesota.

From Ewing comes a story so strange and startling that it has attracted much attention, and steps have been taken to either prove or disprove it, for if it is true a new fact in natural history has been established and the much maligned wolf will take a higher place in the estimation of the human race.

Several weeks ago, according to reports that have reached here, an infant daughter of William Dunphy, a prospector, who lived in the hills overlooking Ewing, with his wife, was carried off one afternoon by a wild animal.

Search was made for the little one, but no trace of it could be found, and the babe was finally given up for dead. Ever since then the father has spent his time in the hills seeking the bears and the wolves, which are numerous in the mountains, and slaughtering them wherever found, while the mother has sat and wept and pined away over the fate of her child.

While Dunphy was hunting in the mountains the other day he came on a wolf den, which showed signs of being occupied. He waited for a long time, and then, as no wolf came forth he decided to enter the den and see for himself what was in it.

As he entered the place he heard the cry of a child. Advancing he saw a sight that almost turned his hair white.

Lying on a bed of grass at the end of the den was a big mother wolf with several pups playing beside her, while close to her side was his lost baby, trying to get a dinner from the mother wolf.

The wolf simply growled, but made no attempt to escape or to make an attack when the man appeared. She was attached to the child, apparently, and had been nursing it. At least that is the supposition as the little one was well nourished, and was without a scratch.

Two men who have come from Ewing today have told the same story. Both men have excellent reputations.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

THE TINIEST OF DOGS

Deputy Sheriff Hamilton Raynor, of El Paso, Texas, is the possessor of what he claims is the smallest full grown dog in the United States. It weighs only 23 ounces, and easily stands with all four feet in the palm of its owner's hand.

The midget is of pure Chihuahua breed, and answers to the name of Chiquito, which means small. It is 16 months old, and was imported from Mexico when a pup.

Chihuahua dogs, so highly esteemed as pets, are becoming exceedingly rare. The fancy prices offered for them by Eastern tourists who visit Texas and Mexico have had the effect of greatly diminishing a famous breed once numerous. Peons sell these dogs when puppies, for $10 each, but it not infrequently happens that as time wears on, the pup grows until it is as large as a terrier, and the owner realizes that he has been swindled. A genuine Chihuahua dog seldom weighs, when fully grown, more than three pounds. The dog owned by Mr. Raynor eats nothing but oatmeal and milk.

"Bick," Dog of War, Is Dead

Back of the casemates in which the great 10-inch guns of the disappearing battery at Fort Hamilton are installed is a newly made mound at the head of which is a little wooden board bearing the name "Bick." Under the mound lies all that is left of a dog who numbered among his friends many distinguished army officers and innumerable enlisted men — friends who led him into fights and afterward helped to cure his wounds or nursed his pride when defeat came to him.

While Bick was only a dog of the nondescript type, his career was as interesting as it was exciting. His head was broad, his jaws were heavy set and his forelegs bowed like those of a bulldog. But his hindquarters and the rest of his body were just plain "yellow."

Only a few persons at the post today know when and where Bick came from. One of the ordnance sergeants, enjoying a quiet life on retired pay, and who is responsible for the dog's interment, says he was brought to the garrison more than ten years ago by one of the men attached to Light Battery K, Third Artillery.

This much is certain—that Bick soon became the favorite of all the men and most of the officers, and from one man's dog he became the pet and pride of the whole garrison. The martial fervor of the fort soon began to make itself felt in the canine, and from a peace-loving pup, Bick grew to be a dog of war. His battles with the other dogs of the place were many, and soon he was cock of the walk. Not only did he attack any beast that dared to encroach on his domain, but he showed his teeth and growled at the men who did not wear Uncle Sam's uniform. Many a "Weary Willie" has had to sprint for the fence that separates the government reservation from the public roads.

Bick soon learned the routine of soldier life as well as the bugle calls. When the men were turned out in the morning he took his place at the head of the line, He performed the evolutions of the drills, guard mounts and dress parades with all the airs of a well-drilled soldier, and won many an extra ration for the way in which he "carried" himself at parades in the city or for vanquishing a stray beast that came into the grounds.

The men did more than follow them. They loved him. He would rather stand guard duty than Bick, and it was often to his watchfulness on the outposts at night that some straggler or tramp was rounded up and taken to the guard house. His friends were the soldiers and their pleasures were his. Occasionally he would stray away from duty, but after two or three days of wandering would return. As he was considered as having been regularly enlisted, the same punishment was meted out to him as to the men, and he would be placed in the guard house on half rations. If his offense was more than trifling, such as whipping the commandant's pet terrier, Bick would be chained in the stable until the incident was forgotten or the commandant's wrath had subsided. On his release from imprisonment his deportment would be perfect—but only for a little time, when he would return to his old ways.

While Bick's record as a soldier was admirable, and the scars on his head and body testified to his many battles, he was not without human vices. For Bick, also, was a bit of a drunkard—a failing which he doubtless got from some of the men who taught him to drink beer. When the canteen was abolished Bick took it to heart, and some times sought the saloons that have grown up around the fort since Uncle Sam prohibited the sale of beer on the reservations.

Once while Bick was enjoying his unlawful freedom, the dog catcher got him and he was placed in the pound. But the soldiers when they learned of it were up in arms, and a tragedy was averted only by Bick being immediately set at liberty and without the payment of any fine. Then at pay day the men raised a sum of money, and a handsome collar, suitably inscribed, was bought for Bick. This he wore to the end of his career. He seemed to know it meant protection for him.

During Bick's long stay at the fort officers and men came and went and there were many changes. But he made new friends and was faithful to them all. No one who wore the uniform of a soldier was a stranger to him, but he did not take to civilian attire. Often he mistook a friend for a foe on account of his clothing. Between captain and private he drew no distinction; the military uniform was enough. But it was otherwise with policemen. He disliked them and never let an opportunity pass to show it.

Now Bick is dead and sorrow overshadows the garrison, although there are only a few of his old companions left at the place.

For the past two or three weeks Bick's age told on him so that he took little interest in what was going on. He was not to be found at his accustomed place at the head of the line at drills or guard mounts. He kept close to his quarters in a stall in the stable back of the light battery building. The men on duty there watched him and saw that he was kept comfortable. Only occasionally could he be coaxed out of the stall.

A few days ago, while the men were being assembled for inspection, Bick wobbled out of the stable door and started to join the battalion. At the sound of the bugle the men started on the march and Bick tried to follow them. It was a useless task. Besides weakness from old age he had become totally blind and could not tell in which direction the troops were going. He tried to get back into the building that had been his home for so many years, but the poor old fellow had lost his way. The men found him on their return and carried him back to the stall.

That evening, at the salute of the flag, Bick was heard to groan, and before the evening gun was fired he had passed over the "divide." So the men buried him just beyond the parade grounds, back of the casemates, where each sweet note from the bugle is echoed and wafted over the hills and out across the waters of the bay beyond.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

LOOKING FOR ALL THE FREE DRINKS IN SIGHT

After the soda water clerk in a Washington avenue drug store had pasted a sign in the front window reading: "Drink Our Root Beer," he enjoyed a brisk trade in the cooling summer beverages. But trade slackened when the mercury fell and for two or three days he did practically nothing in root beer or any other soda fountain goods.

So he was surprised Saturday afternoon when a man who bore many marks of being a farmer sauntered up to the soda counter and remarked, "Gimme a glass o' root beer."

The beverage was poured out into a thin glass, the glass placed in a silver holder, and the whole pushed across the marble slab to the thirsty customer. It was drank with evident relish, and after the man had wiped his mouth on the back of his hand he remarked sociably, "That was a bully good drink. It would have tasted better, though, if the weather had been a little warmer. Thank'e, sir."

He was moving toward the door when the clerk said, "Didn't you forget something, sir."

"No, guess not," replied the stranger. "I got my chewin' tobacco an' a scythe whetstone, an' I'm goin' now to get the groceries the old woman wanted. Nope, I hain't forgot nothin', yet. That string around my finger is for a spool of thread."

"I mean that you forgot to pay for the root beer you just now drank," replied the soda clerk.

"Gee whiz! Do you want pay for that? What kind of a skin game is this? Here you put up a sign askin' folks to drink your root beer and when they drink it you ask 'em to pay for it. It strikes to reason that if I pay for that beer it ain't yourn, it's mine, an' 'm drinkin' my root beer, not yourn. Gosh larn it, man! I can go into any grocery store in town and git a drink o' somethin', hot cocoa, or chocklit, or a new kind o' extract, an' it won't cost me a cent, an' here you want to chirge me for a cold drink on a middlin' cool day, an' that when I drink it on yer own invitation. Well, I won't do it, that's all. I won't pay you a cent."

The clerk saw the point. "All right, old man," he said, in his best tones. "That drink is on me, all right, all right. Come in again."

"That's the talk," replied the farmer. "Course 'll come in again, an' I'll recommend that root beer to all my friends. Say, you don't happen to keep thread, do you? I'd just as soon do my tradin' there as anywhere else. I don't run an account at any of the stores here an' I can buy any place that suits me."

But the druggist did not sell thread and there was no other chance to make a deal.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Gambler Bought Town Clock

Probably no clock on this side of the Atlantic has a more interesting history than the one in the steeple of the city hall and market house at Alexandria, Virginia. Back in the days before the war Alexandria was one of the southern cities which was known as a pretty rapid place for the exercising of its gamblers, but in those days it was a square game, and no cheating—a gentleman's game from start to finish.

One one occasion the town had been visited by several gamblers from the south west who had gone thither "seeking whom they might devour." At length a respectable citizen, who occasionally took a flyer with cards fell into a snare which was set for him, and after a series of games, carried on on different nights, he found himself fleeced out of some thing like $2,500. As a "true southerner" he had to make good, and this he did without bickering, but with the determination to get even. He was too honorable not to stand the brunt of the loss.

A lucky thought enabled him to bring about his revenge on the blackleg. As recorded in the Times-Dispatch recently, he had knowledge that there was an old law in Virginia—and a similar law is now on the statute books—established while she was yet a colony, in which it was "made and provided" that if any man could not show that he was pursuing some "lawful means of obtaining a livelihood" he should be sold or hired out at auction to prevent, by his labor, his becoming chargeable to the town.

Going before a justice of the peace this Virginian immediately entered complaint against the gamester. The man was arrested, tried, and condemned to be sold at auction. Here was a dilemma. The gambler was at first disposed to treat the whole matter as a joke. But he soon found out his mistake. He was taken to the public stand, put up" for sale, and the bidding began—the sale "peremptory." His victim started the bid with "one hundred dollars."

"Two hundred," said the blackleg.

And so the gambler and his victim went on bidding until the amount reached $2,500, when the former begged to be let off, pleading poverty, but all his pleading would not cause the cheated man to relinquish his determination to make him pay dear for what he had done. There was no alternative, the gambler must either be forced into a service of degrading labor, under the supervision of a man who had small cause to love him, or he must go on bidding for himself, which he was actually compelled to do until the sum he reached $3,500, when he was permitted to pay over the amount and depart from the town, a crowd of hooting, yelling men and boys following him to the wharf, where he took the steamer.

The citizens then gave the proceeds of the "male sale" to the city to be used in putting up a clock and steeple on the town hall and market house, which building was torn down a few years ago to make room for a larger and more modern structure.

Not a great many of the citizens know the story of the old steeple and clock, but Captain Edward Dangerfield told the building committee that he was particularly desirous of seeing the steeple and clock preserved and that he wished to defray all expense of having the clock repaired and "modernized" for the new building. This proposition was accepted and the people of the good old city have practically the same steeple and clock their old-time citizen made a gambler pay for.

The Farmstead

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Will some one give me a remedy for cow giving bloody milk? She is in fine condition, three-quarter Jersey, milk of fine quality. She has a calf three months old. You cannot distinguish the color in the milk until after it sets from 10 to 12 hours, then there is a slight settling on the bottom of the receptacle, which is very easily distinguished as blood. It is very recent. I feed her bran, oats and alfalfa hay. As I can get no ground feed here I have to feed the whole grain.—B., Kennedy, N. M.

I would like to know the nature of spavin. If not cured, will it continue to lame the horse?—E., High Point, N. C.

I have set out 100 white and black pine trees, two different seasons, in the springs of 1901 and 1902, and only two trees are now alive. Will some experienced person please tell me the proper time to transplant them.—C., Meadow View, Va.

I have a fine bull that has a sore in the fork of his left foot. Will some reader of The Blade please tell me what to do for it?—F., Galen, Tenn.

A yearling heifer was found sick one morning, and died the next morning. She seemed to be in great pain, and lay down most of the time. There was great difficulty in breathing. We cut her open after death, and found her full of water; even her entrails. What was the cause? What was the disease, and is there a cure? Can some one answer?—Subscriber, Henrietta, W. Va.

San Jose Scale.

Editor Farmstead: Will you please tell me how to rid fruit trees of San Jose scale?—A., Urbanna, Va.

A friend who is battling with the San Jose scale in his peach orchard uses this emulsion: Crude petroleum, 5 gallons; 1½ pounds of whale oil soap. Take 5 gallons of water and bring it to a boil; while it is heating, add an ounce of concentrated lye, and stir well; when the water boils, add the soap, and stir until it is all dissolved; then add the petroleum. This is sprayed over the trees with a spraying pump.

If any reader has had success in the treatment of this pest, we shall be glad to publish.

Indian Turnip for Coughs.

Editor Farmstead: The Indian or wild turnip is prepared for use as a cough syrup either by grating the turnip and making it into lozenges, using granulated sugar, or by slicing the turnip into a syrup made of sugar, and simmering it slowly until it is as strong as can be taken. Take often, in small quantities.

The fumes of pure carbolic acid are also excellent for a cough.—R., Oberlin, O.

Rust on Plows, Etc.

Editor Farmstead: Tell T., of Denova, Iowa, to get a few cents' worth of Spanish whiting, make into a paste with kerosene, and spread on his plows to keep from rusting.—B., Farmington, Wash.

To Cure Scours.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell those subscribers who asked for a cure for scours to take red oak bark, the inside, pound it fine and give it in chop or bran and a little salt. I cured one last spring with it that looked like it would die. If that don't cure, try blood meal.—S., Chuckey City, Tenn.

To Poison Moles.

Editor Farmstead: Moles are fond of dried apples. Soak the pieces awhile, then gash with a knife and enclose a little strychnine.—B., Farmington, Wash.

Eggs by Weight.

United States Consul B. H. Warner writes from Leipzig that the provision officials of Prussia have been petitioned to have eggs sold, in the future, by weight instead of number. The object is to protect German poultry breeders against those of foreign countries. German eggs weighing, on an average, from 38.68 to 51.44 pwts., while those imported weigh from 25.72 to 32.15 pwts.

Wheat and Corn.

The harvest of winter wheat for 1903 will be about 410 million bushels, a crop that beats the record barring two years. In 1902 the crop was 411 million and in 1901 458 million bushels.

The spring wheat crop for 1903 will be about 210 million bushels—a yield exceeded but four times.

The corn crop will be about 2,245 million bushels—a yield exceeded but twice; in 1902 when it was 2,283 million bushels.

Thus it appears that the principal cereal crops for 1903 will be better than the average and a solid foundation for continued prosperity in the United States seems assured.

Electricity on the Farm.

The Electric Review has a timely and most suggertive article on electric power for farm work. The promised improvements through the aid of electrical devices, if made practical, will revolutionize the toil and labor of the farmer and banish almost altogether the drudgery of the avocation. It is the latter which drives so many farmer boys to the towns and cities. The Review sees in the "trackless trolley" one means of encouraging the use of electricity on farms.

This device is an electrically equipped vehicle, that takes its power from overhead circuits and will run along common roads. Were turnpikes and lanes equipped with these wires, vehicles of the kind needed might be used to do a large part of ordinary farm work more easily and at less cost than now. Among other suggestions are feed vessels on wires running along stalls, thus doing away with a vast amount of heavy carrying of feed, etc., for the various stock. It is understood that the power supply will be at central stations, that will furnish power for a number of farmers, all at the bare cost of fuel, appliances, etc.

While a complete electrically worked farm is still a thing of the future, the start has been made and the improvements are no less feasible than were the vast number of electrical devices for city life talked about twenty years ago. In all the future betterments of farm life, it is to be hoped that the farmer's wife and daughter will not be forgotten, but will also share in the new electrical utilities of ease and comfort.

THE ZEBRULE.

The Zebra and Horse Cross More Valuable Than the Mule.

For the past eight years a gentleman of the name of J. C. Ewart, professor of zoology in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, has been conducting a series of experiments at the little village of Penycuik, near the Firth of Forth, which, though well known to a small body of military men in the armies of the United States and Great Britain, and to some few scientists, have failed thus far to attract the attention of the public.

The work in which Prof. Ewart has been, and is still, engaged is that of crossing the zebra with the horse, the hybrid offspring having (as in the case of the buffalo-cattle cross of the west, which the cowboys dubbed "cattloes") received the name of "zebrules" from the Scotch farmers and stable employes. Although, contrary to the wishes and desires of man and science, the name "zebrule" has been already adopted by the mass of the English people, especially by the army, and, though for the time outlawed, will eventually find its way into the English dictionaries.

Prof. Ewart's experiments originated in a rather peculiar way. Throughout the entire continent of Africa, south of the Sahara, there is found a small fly known as the tse-tse, the bite of which (though not a whit worse so far as actual pain is concerned than the prick of an ordinary blue bottle), is fatal to horses and mules. Once they have been bitten by these little pests, horses and mules live only a few hours. In South Africa the tse-tse is not evenly distributed over the country, but is found here and there is certain scattered districts, which the Boers who own horses are careful to avoid.

Therefore, at the time of the late Boer war in South Africa, when Great Britain came to foot up her losses, she found the destruction of mules and horses by the tse-tse fly to be something astounding; to the British taxpayer positively appalling. All the mules used for hauling provision wagons ,ambulances and light mountain batteries in the Boer war were purchased in this country from Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee breeders, so that while it

WIRE. New two and four point Galvanized Barbed Wire. Per 100 lbs., **$2.00.** Painted, per 100 lbs., **$2.60.**

Smooth Galvanized Wire Shorts, gauges 12, 13 and 14, per 100 lbs., **$1.40.** We have all kinds of wire for sale. Write for free Catalogue No. 297. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., West 35th and Iron Streets, Chicago.

to control a horse. It is an invention of this nature we present in the accompanying drawing, enabling even a person who has little muscular strength to apply sufficient force to the bit to throw the animal, if necessary, to prevent damage from a runaway. Occasions for the use of an apparatus of the kind do not arise very often, but when they do come it is well to be prepared, and consequently a driver who has this mechanical check on his wagon may feel an added degree of confidence in his ability to control his team. As shown, the apparatus is secured to the rear axle, in conjunction with the inner end of the hub, and is so pivoted in its supporting brackets that a pull of the lever which controls its action will depress a reel to wind up the cord leading to the animal's mouth. The result will be to pull the head downward between the fore legs, and if the check be applied with the horse at full gallop it is likely to result in a sudden stop, which will take all desire to run away out of the horse before it has been used many times.

Conclusive.

Briggs—It's too bad about Winkle and the girl he is engaged to. Neither of them is good enough for the other.

Griggs—What makes you think that?

"Well, I've been talking the matter over with both families."—Life.

Don't Die of Consumption.

Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Any Throat or Lung Trouble are Sure Symptoms of the Deadly Consumption.

A Positive Cure Found by a Celebrated Michigan Physician—The Doctor Sends a Large Trial Package Free by Mail to All Who Write to Show Them How Quickly, and Surely This Dread Disease Can Be Cured.

At last a cure has been found. Incredible as it may seem, after the centuries of

Don't Delay—Write Today.

failure, a positive and certain cure for the deadly consumption has at last been discovered. It remained for a great physician of Michigan to find the only known cure for consumption, coughs, bronchitis, catarrh and all throat or lung troubles, after almost a life's work spent in experimenting and study.

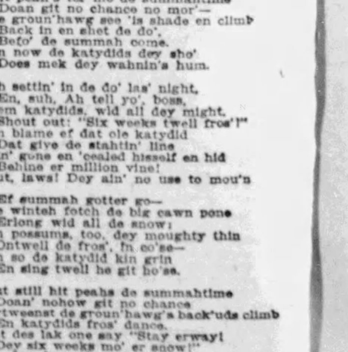
Consumptives who have returned from the West—come home to die because they thought nothing could be done for them—have tried this new discovery and are now well and strong.

If you are afflicted with catarrh, hacking cough, bronchitis or any throat or lung troubles which are sure symptoms of consumption, do not fail to send at once to Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 2944 Shakespeare Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich., for a free trial package of this remedy, proofs and testimonials from hundreds of cured patients. It costs nothing. The doctor does not ask anyone to take his word or anyone else's, as he sends a trial package free, and a few days' use will show you how easily and quickly you can be cured. Delay is dangerous. There is no time to lose when the death hand of consumption is tightening its clutch upon you. Write today.

RURAL DELIVERY MAIL CART.

A marvelous vehicle, which is a cross between a sedan chair and a wheelbarrow, has been designed recently by an Illinois inventor to meet the purposes of the rural mail route delivery.

The special qualifications of the design, which is shown herewith, is the fact that it is calculated for service over the meanest and roughest of roads. Having a single wheel, it can be drawn through thick mud with little effort on the part of the motive force, which may be one or two horses to suit the demands although the inventor claims that one



animal is entirely sufficient for all purposes.

The wheel is flat and spokeless to preclude the carrying of excessive quantities of mud. The sustaining frame comprises a pair of rods, which extend one on each side of wheel and connect with the journal thereof. The rods are coiled to form springs and they extend beneath the box or body of the vehicle, and then terminate in shafts.

The body has a door to admit the driver, and it is provided inside with such conveniences as are demanded by a rural mail carrier.

While this device seems to have merit on the face of it, there is a doubt, however, that such a device will receive the official indorsement of the present department, for the policy has been followed of declining to establish first rural delivery routes in sections where the roads are not maintained up to a prescribed standard. This has had the effect of stimulating the cause of good roads throughout the country.—Baltimore American.

LEADER OF THE LORDS.

Office and its emoluments can have little attraction for the Duke of Devonshire. His inclinations do not turn to the details of administration. They bore him. A national question of the first importance is needed to arouse him to action. To watch him lounging into the house of lords of an afternoon when the debate has begun, to see him lolling at ease slumberously on the front bench with hat tilted over his eyes, might suggest that the hard things said of him were true. Lord Rosebery, with a few deft strokes of pungent wit respecting cabinet divisions and ministerial contradictions, will rouse the sleeping lion, and the Tory Achilles arise. The duke gives him broadsword blows for rapier thrusts; he gets home every time, though more clumsily than his nimble antagonist, yet truly and forcibly.—London paper.

SYMPATHY FOR SUMMER.

Hit peah's ter me de summahtime
Doan git no chance no mo'—
De groun' hawg see 'is shade en climb
Back in en shet de do'.
Befo' de summah come.
En now de katydids dey sho'
Does mek dey wahnin's hum.

Ah settin' in de do' las' night,
En, suh, Ah tell yo', boss,
Dem katydids, wid all dey might,
Shoot out: "Six weeks twell fros'!"
En blame ef dat ole katydid
Dat give de stahtin' line
Ain' gone en 'cealed hisself en hid
Behine er million vine!
But, laws! Dey ain' no use to mou'n

Ef summah gotter go—
De wintch fotch de big cawn pone
Erlong wid all de snow;
En possums, too, dey moughty thin
Ontwell de frost, fo' sho'e—
En so de katydid kin grin
En sing twell he git ho'se.

But still hit peahs de summahtime
Doan' nohow git no chance
Ertweenst de groun'

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Sheridan's Ride.

We are much obliged to the writer for the following letter, which settles the question of the distance General Sheridan rode, or very nearly. It does not venture to compute the time, however, which was what the original query asked. Can any one inform us positively on that point?

At the close of the letter we add some comments on the poetic license indulged in by Thomas Buchanan Read, the author of the poem, "Sheridan's Ride."

Editor Question Bureau: About Sheridan's ride I have this to say: According to the mile posts on the "pike," it is 20 miles from Winchester to a point just outside the limits of the town of Strasburg. So the distance to our camp on Cedar Creek was only 18 miles, and as we had been routed and driven back some four miles when Sheridan put in an appearance, it seems as if it were only about 14 instead of 20 miles that he rode in such a hurry.

However, nobody has stated that he rode 20 miles, other than the poet Thomas Buchanan Read, and even after making due allowance for poetic license, it seems as if he did not know "all about it," for he starts out with an error:

"Up from the south at break of day."

It was down, and not up, from Cedar Creek to Winchester. Then he says again:

"There's a good broad highway leading down," from which we infer that he rode "down" the pike, but it was up and not down.

Then, too, he says the sound of the guns at Cedar Creek cames as a herald to the "chieftain's door," but Sheridan, in his memoirs, says that instead of hearing the guns at break of day in Winchester, he was not till the had gone a mile out of town, and about 9 o'clock, when he first heard the

"Rumble and grumble and roar,
That told that the battle was on once more."

Come to think, too, it was not dusty.

"From the swift hoofs thundering south
Rose the dust like the smoke from the cannon's mouth."

Is all a matter of poetic fancy, for it had rained a short time before.

The writer was a member of Company G, Twenty-eighth Iowa infantry, and went down in the final charge that routed the enemy and broke up Early's Army of the Valley.—M. W. C., Oxford, Iowa.

The criticisms of the poet's use of poetic license—or rather, lack of accurate knowledge—are justified by the reports in newspaper accounts on which to base his poem. He assumed falsely that the sound of the guns roused Sheridan to a sense of the impending danger. He took the distance given in the hastily-written news telegrams, 20 miles, knowing nothing of the rain, he made the dust raised by the galloping horse a picturesque detail of the scene, when there was no dust.

Then, too, he said "down" twice, instead of "up." Winchester is north of Cedar Creek and Strasburg is hence to the southward. Here in the north, in war time, and even now, people speak of "down south," and the general idea is of going down when you go southward. Hence, as Sheridan rode southward it was perfectly natural for Mr. Read to speak or it as down; and the direction of the ride was thus understood by every reader of the poem. But the Shenandoah river flows northward—with a little easterly trend—to its junction with the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. Hence Sheridan rode up the valley, not down. Early was moving down the Shenandoah valley; the advance of the Union forces southward in that valley was certainly up; for, in a valley, down is always the way the river flows, and up is the contrary direction.

Mary, Queen of Scots.

What relationship, if any, existed between Mary Queen of Scots and Queen Elizabeth of England, and why was Mary beheaded?—D. M., Lake Nodogamon, Md.

Mary Stuart was the daughter of James V, king of Scotland, and of his queen, Mary of Lorraine, daughter of the French Duke of Guise. She was born in December, 1542.

Elizabeth Tudor was the daughter of King Henry VIII of England and Anne Boleyn, the second of his six wives. Mary Stuart's grandfather, James IV of Scotland, married the eldest daughter of Henry VII of England. She was the half sister of Henry VIII of England, the father of Elizabeth. Hence Mary and Elizabeth were cousins in what might be termed the second degree.

To give a comprehensible idea of these stormy times in both England and Scotland, and the various factors which led to the execution of Mary, is almost impossible in the space we can reasonably devote to it. It would require a volume to make it absolutely clear. Mary was a devoted Catholic, while the Scotch people were Protestants, and it was a time of bitter religious warfare, both in England and Scotland. Then there was much trouble over the marriage of Mary. Elizabeth desired her to marry the earl of Leicester, an English nobleman. Mary regarded this as an insult, but her natural brother, the earl of Murray, who was at the head of the Scotch Protestants, was so powerful that Mary would have yielded had Elizabeth recognized her as her heir to the English throne. Finally Mary married Lord Darnley, the son of the earl of Lennox, a powerful Scotch noble. The marriage seems to have been popular among the Scottish people, for Murray headed a rebellion, which Mary promptly put down. Her success then led her to entertain the idea of overthrowing Protestantism in Scotland, and restoring Catholicism. To this end she was in communication with the Pope and with the courts of France and Spain, from which countries she expected military aid. She came under the influence of David Rizzio, an Italian adventurer. Darnley, her husband, quarreled with Mary over this man. As a result of these troubles he entered into a conspiracy with several Scotch nobles and John Knox, the reformer. This conspiracy was known to Elizabeth. Darnley and others entered the room where Mary was at supper with Rizzio and others, dragged Rizzio from the room and murdered him. This occurred on March 9, 1566. On June 19 she gave birth to her only child, afterward James VI of Scotland.

She then became friends with the earl of Bothwell, a powerful, bold and unscrupulous Scotch noble. Bothwell and other great nobles entered into a conspiracy to kill Darnley and rid the queen of him. It is charged that Mary knew of it. Darnley was ill of smallpox at Glasgow. When he recovered enough to travel, he was removed to the provost's house at Kirk of Field, near Edinburgh, where Mary visited him with much apparent kindness, passing several nights under his roof. The house was blown up by gunpowder on the night of February 9, 1567, while Mary was at a masquerade at Holyrood palace. On May 15 she was married to Bothwell. This caused an insurrection of the Scotch nobles opposed to Bothwell. When the two armies met on Carberry Hill, June 15, Mary was deserted by most of her troops, and had to surrender. Bothwell fled and never returned. The queen was imprisoned in Lochleven Castle, where on July 24 she was forced to abdicate in favor of her son. On May 2, 1568, she escaped from Lochleven and rallied an army to her support, which was defeated at Langside, May 13. Mary fled to England.

She was at first treated with some consideration by Elizabeth, but was always practically a prisoner. Mary was concerned in various attempts against Elizabeth, and the latter was several times on the point of handing her over to the Scottish government, when she would have been tried, condemned and put to death on the pretext of being guilty of Darnley's murder. The heads of the English reformation feared and hated her and demanded her death. Finally a commission was appointed to try her. This trial took place at Fotheringay Castle, beginning on October 14, 1586. On October 25 they declared her guilty. She was beheaded in the banqueting hall of Fotheringay Castle on February 8, 1587. Her son, James VI of Scotland, on the death of Elizabeth, succeeded to the English trone as James I, and the two kingdoms have ben united ever since.

The Basques.

Please inform if there are any Basques in the United States or people of that descent. Also, of their province, whether they have an independent government.—J. M., Honaker, Va.

The Basques are a peculiar race, and from time immemorial have inhabited both slopes of the Pyrenees, the mountain chain running east and west, which separates France from Spain. They number about 800,000, of whom about 150,000 live in France—that is, on the French slopes of the Pyrenees—and the remainder in Spain, in the provinces of Biscay, Guipuzcoa and Alava, which are termed the "Basque provinces." They have maintained their racial characteristics from the earliest historical times, under Carthaginian, Roman, Gothic, Saracen, French and Spanish domination. They were the Cantabri of the Romans and are alluded to by Horace as "people hard to be taught to bear the yoke." The Spanish Basques long maintained themselves independent, but in the thirteenth century their country was made part of the kingdom of Castile, but retaining rights not enjoyed by the remainder of the people, and they enjoy these rights today, under Spanish domination.

The Basques are of middle size, robust and agile, darker in complexion than Spaniards, with gray eyes and black hair. They are simple, but proud, impetuous, merry and hospitable. They are very fond of dancing, and of the music of the bagpipe. Their occupation is agriculture. They have few towns or villages, but live in small houses scattered on the hills. The proper name ofthe Basque language is Euscara. It differs entirely from the Indo-European family of languages, and has some common traits with the Magyar (Hungarian), Turkish, and other dialects of the Uralo-Altaic family. We have never heard of any. Basques emigrating to the United States.

Black Horse Cavalry.

Editor Blade: I have read the different articles in your paper about the Black Horse cavalry, and the story of G. L. is truly amusing to one who was there. The description of the Ellsworth Zouaves action in the field and their return to camp, as given by "W." of Wellsfield, N. Y., is correct. I was a member of the Thirteenth New York Volunteer infantry in both first and second BullRun battles. Your supposition is correct that the Black Horse cavalry was a Virginia organization. There was no such regiment, as one of your writer stated, but there was one company of cavalry, mounted on black horses, in Colonel J. E. B. Stuart's Confederate cavalry.

In answer to your request for information as to any work giving facts in regard to this organization, I will say that a committee was appointed to investigate the conduct of the war, and the result of their work was published in a volume entitled "Report of Committee on Conduct of the War." If I am not mistaken this work will give some facts in regard to this cavalry, although the book may now be found only among government reports at Washington.

The Zouaves in battle line were next on the right of my regiment, and I know that no hollow square was formed, nor any such duel fought, and I also witnessed their disorder.—M. H. F., Kendall, Mich.

Editor Question Bureau: In The Blade of Aug. 6 you wished to know if anyone, including myself, had read of the Black Horse cavalry in any history, written by either northern or southern writers. I never have, and do not expect to. It was only a company formation, and when it was absorbed by larger organizations, lost its identity as a separate organization with a name, and became a letter company in a regiment. My own company went to war as the Port Royal Guards, but afterward it was only Company E, Forty-seventh Virginia. I knew General Ashby very well, and was personally acquainted with some of his troopers. I camped near them in my own company until some time before the battle of Bull Run, when they were ordered to the left, at or near Harper's Ferry, while my command remained on the right. The information I gave you in your issue of Aug. 6, was from personal knowledge. It has been so long ago that some of the minor details may not be exact. You asked some of my old cavalry comrades if I was right in my answer to your inquiry, and they said it was right enough, and let it go at that.—E. E., Chilton's, Va.

Andrew Jackson's Duels.

Did Andrew Jackson ever fight a duel? If so, with whom, and what circumstances caused it?—R. D. W., Blue Mound, Ill.

Andrew Jackson was a man of violent and hasty temper, and apt to be rough and quarrelsome. In 1795 he fought a duel with a lawyer named Avery, the opposing counsel in a law case, over some hasty words that passed in the court room. The next year he quarreled with John Sevier, governor of Tennessee, and came near shooting him on sight. Ten years after, he fought a duel with Charles Dickenson, in which Jackson killed him, but himself received a wound from which he never fully recovered. In later years, when he was a candidate for the Presidency, the number of his violent quarrels was reckoned at anywhere from a dozen to a hundred. In 1813, Jackson acted as second in a duel to the antagonist of a brother of Thomas H. Benton. Over this Jackson and Benton quarreled. Jackson undertook to horsewhip Benton, and in the scuffle Jackson got a bullet in his left shoulder, which he carried for more than twenty years.

Cassius M. Clay.

What relationship existed between Cassius M. Clay and Henry Clay? Did the former remain a Republican to the end of his life?—E. P., Huntington, W. Va.

Cassius M. Clay was the son of Green Clay, who was a first cousin of Henry Clay, the statesman; therfore Henry and Cassius M. were first cousins once removed. Cassius M. was a Whig in politics, but an earnest abolitionist on the slavery question. He left the Whig party in 1850, and ran for governor of Kentucky on an anti-slavery platform. He became a Republican when that party arose, and remained with it until 1872, when he was prominent in the Greeley movement. In 1876 he supported Tilden's candidacy. In 1884 he was out for Blaine, and, though he was in his 74th year, he toured the northern states. Whether he remained a Republican in his extreme old age, we do not know.

The Chrysanthemum.

I recently read in a newspaper article that the chrysanthemum has been developed from the common ox-eye daisy. Is that statement correct? And can you give me some idea of the process followed? I imagine the principles involved are the same as those by which other plants are improved. Kindly inform me who did the work.—C. A. B., West Franklin, Pa.

Let us say, first, that the common wild flower, a weed, called ox-eye daisy, is not a daisy at all. The daisy is bellis perennis; the ox-eye daisy is chrysanthemum pleucothemum. That is to say, the flower of the latter is a "single" chrysanthemum; the finer varieties of chrysanthemum are double and more. As you probably know, cases are very frequent where cultivation produces double flowers out of single ones. The original rose, for instance, had but a single circle of flower-leaves, as the common wild rose, growing along roads and in fence corners, has today. All the varieties have been produced by cultivation. We have no idea as to the methods employed to accomplish this. Perhaps some practical florist can enlighten us.

The Cabinet.

Kindly publish the names of President Roosevelt's cabinet.—E. J., West Liberty, Ohio.

This is the most persistent of questions. There is hardly a week that it does not turn up. One would suppose that readers never look at the Bureau unless they have asked a question. The proper way is to read it each week, and save answers that may be of value to you. We long ago began the custom of giving the cabinet about twice a year, and throwing other letters requesting us to print it into the waste basket. We printed it last March. Here it is, for the last time this year:

Secretary of state, John Hay; treasury, Leslie M. Shaw; war, Elihu Root; navy, Wm. H. Moody; interior, Ethan A. Hitchcock; agriculture, James Wilson; commerce, Geo. B. Cortelyou; attorney general, Philander C. Knox; postmaster general, Henry C. Payne.

The Mosquito.

What is it that lays the eggs from which the wigglers which we find in water barrels, etc., and which afterwards turn to mosquitoes, are hatched? Some say mosquitoes lay the eggs, others say they do not. Which is right?—B. C. A., Youba, Ohio.

There are many varieties of mosquitoes and gnats, and all are propagated in a similar way. The female insect lays her eggs in any fresh water, preferably in stagnant pools. She lays 250 to 350 eggs at one time, arranging them vertically, and a boat shape. The eggs are arranged somewhat like the seeds of a ripe sunflower reversed. They adhere to each other by a glutinous substance, with which they are covered. The mother, when the raft is completed, abandons it to the mercy of the waters, which can neither sink, wet nor break up the boat. The larvae hatch in a few days and come out of the lower end of the eggs. These larvae are the "wigglers" so often seen in rainwater barrels and in pools. When undisturbed, they remain just below the surface, head downward, breathing air by means of a respiratory tube, which goes off at an angle from near the end of the body. When they are disturbed, the larvae quickly wriggle to the bottom, but soon come to the top and suspend themselves by the respiratory tube. You can now see why covering the surface of the water with coal oil destroys them. It prevents their breathing, and they die.

After remaining in the larva state from five to fifteen days, and changing their skins two or three times, they change into the pupa state. Then they are called "tumblers" from the manner in which they roll over and over in the water by means of fin-like paddles at the end of the tail. They are very swift in their motions, and swim with the head upward; the respiratory openings are at the end of two tubes situated just behind the head, so that the tumblers remain near the surface, head up, to take in air.

In this state, which lasts five to ten days, the insect takes no food, and the future mosquito or gnat can be distinguished through the transparent covering of the pupa. When the perfect insect is ready to come forth, the pupa skin bursts open in the back toward noon on a warm, still, sunny day, and the head of the mosquito makes its appearance, followed soon by the thorax. This is a process of great danger, since a slight puff of wind would tip over the emerging form and drown it. After it has succeeded in raising the body except the tail, and stands up like a mast in the pupa shell boat, it extricates the front pair of legs and places them for support on the surface of the water; the damp wings are slowly unfolded, that sun and air may dry them; this done, the danger is over, and the other legs are drawn out and extended on the edge of the pupa case, the body is stretched out, the antennae and proboscis elevated. By this time the wings are dry and fully expanded, and the insect flies off. The flying insects soon mate, and after the new females have laid their eggs, both sexes die.

Science and Resurrection.

Does science demonstrate the resurrection of our material bodies, or vice versa? Do the scriptures corroborate in either case? In the language of Paul, "with what body do we come forth?" What significance attaches to the pronoun "we"? Is man distinctively a two-fold being?—J. E. S., Darrtown, W. Va.

First, let us define science. It is absolute knowledge, gained by exact observation and correct thinking. It takes nothing as a fact which can not be proved. For instance, it was stated by ancient philosophers that the salamander, a kind of lizard, could not be harmed by fire; that if one were dropped into a fire, the latter would be extinguished and the lizard unharmed. This was believed for hundreds of years. When men began to formulate knowledge this was disputed, and the experiment was made of dropping a salamander into a fire. Of course, the lizard was burned to death. This illustrates one method of science—to accept nothing for a fact which can not be proved; and, if the subject admits of it, proved experimentally.

Exact science was, first, merely a collection of observations, like the knowledge of the movements of the heavenly bodies which man obtained by watching them. The second step was to correlate or generalize these facts into a system, as when Copernicus did this for the heavenly bodies, his generalization being that the sun was the center around which earth and other planets revolve, instead of the earth being the center, as was erroneously believed. Third, to formulate these generalizations into laws, as Kepler did in astronomy; fourth, and last, to find some way of accounting for them, as Newton did by his theory of universal gravitation.

Now, it is obvious to any intelligent person who will think carefully over the above, that the resurrection of a material body is a question which science can not solve. Why? Because it is not possible to make the experiment. Let us illustrate. The Newtonian theory is that bodies fall toward each other by gravitation; that any unsupported body will fall toward the center of the earth. You can try this experiment as often as you please. Hold a stone or any other heavy body on your extended hand; quickly withdraw the hand, and it falls toward the earth's center. The proof of the truth of the law can be had by an experiment at any time. But in the case of resurrection of a material body it is impossible, from the conditions of the case, to prove or disprove the assertion that such a thing has or will happen.

Hence, science and religion occupy different spheres. Science asserts nothing that it can not prove. All other things are outside its province. Religion is founded on belief. These beliefs can not be proved as facts in science are. But this difference does not imply the slightest antagonism between science and religion, because they occupy different fields. It is the ignorant enemies of both who try constantly to measure the facts of science by what they think the Bible says, or who attack the Bible because its statements can not be proved by scientific methods. What the Bible states as to resurrection you can read for yourself. It is outside the domain of science. She can neither prove nor disprove it.

Why It Gains.

While talking with a gentleman the other day he claimed that if a person had a piece of paper currency (say a $20 note) burned or otherwise destroyed, that while the person would be at a loss of $20, the government would be gaining $20, as it would never have to redeem that which was burned up I know the person who lost the note would be a loser to that amount, but cannot see where the government would be at a gain.—H. M. P., Westover, Pa.

If it were a $20 treasury note, the statemen is correct as to loser and gainer. A treasury note is a promise of the government to pay $20 to bearer. When it was paid out of the treasury, the government received $20 of value, of course. For instance, it may have been paid out on a contract for building a battleship, or as part of the salary of some official. In either case, the government received that value. The note being destroyed, the government is relieved of the obligation to pay the $20, and is therefore a gainer to that extent.

In the case of a national bank note, it would be the bank which issued the note which would be the gainer.

The Sweet Potato.

Please let me know to which plant family the sweet potatoes belong.—F. J. B., Acme, Ore.

The sweet potato is a variety of the convolvulus genus. Other varieties of this family are the common morning-glory, the scammony, whose root is used in medicine, and the wild convolvulus, or bind-weed, found in our fields.

The comomn potato is a variety of the genus solanum. There are over 900 species known of this genus. Tobacco, stramonium, belladonna, henbane and the common "jimson" weed are narcotics belonging to it; so are the tomato, eggplant and red pepper.

Rampolla's Alleged Remark.

What did Cardinal Rampolla mean by calling the emperor of Austria a foreigner? Can a Catholic be a foreigner to the Catholic church, or, is the Catholic church merely an Italian institution?—G. W. F., Barnhill, Ill.

We have never read of the occurrence; but if Rampolla said it, the idea in his mind is plain. He did not refer to the religion of the emperor at all, nor to the Catholic church. What he had in mind was the question of sovereignty of the pope, probably. The pope and his entourage hold to the fiction that the pope is a temporal sovereign, by right, and that the king of Italy is a usurper, holding the states of the church by force. The vatican and its grounds, including St. Peter's are considered as not being part of the kingdom of Italy, but independent; and the attitude of the Italian government toward the pope is a tacit admission of this, for it allows ministers of other countries to be accredited to the vatican. When Rome was taken in possession by the Italian government, the then Pope Piux IX forbade his subjects of the states of the church to recognize its sovereignty by voting, and the most of the Roman nobility have never voted.

Hence the alleged remark of Rampolla probably referred to this condition. Assuming the states of the church to be an independent sovereignty, the Austrian emperor is of course a foreigner.

Borelli's Comet.

Please tell me whereabouts in the heavens Borelli's comet is now, and if it is visible to the naked eye?—E. B. H., Pearl, W. Va.

From the time it was first observed, Borelli's comet grew brighter very rapidly, and could be seen with the unaided eye by June 30. It is now invisible, because it is so near the sun; that is, it is in our sky during the day, and sets so near the time of sunset as to be invisible.

On August 27 it will be south of the star Gauma in the constellation Leo, and will be at its nearest point to the sun. It is then 31,000,000 miles from the sun. The tail has been very faint, and hence the comet, while plainly visible to the unaided eye as a hazy star of the fourth magnitude, could not be singled out by a person not familiar with the stars in that neighborhood.

Spectroscopic observations of this comet show that a large portion of its light is the light of the sun which is reflected from it. Its spectrum also shows that it contains carbon and nitrogen, and other vapors not yet identified.

Its orbit has been accurately computed by Prof. Perrine, who finds that it is moving in a parabola. This means that it has come into the solar system from a practically infinite distance, and that when it leaves our system it can never return.

The World's Religions.

E. S., Palnesville, O.: The statistics of the religions of the world, given by Mulhall, are:

CHRISTIAN.

Roman Catholic	194,016,000
Protestant	88,166,600
Greek Catholic	80,015,000
Total Christians	362,197,600

OTHER RELIGIONS.

Jews	6,655,400
Mohammedans	200,000,000
Pagans	440,000,000
Total non-Christians	646,655,400

Coining Silver Dollars.

In The Blade of August 20, in answer to F. E. E., of Pulman, W. Va., you said that all silver dollars were coined at the Philadelphia mint. This is an error. I was in the United States mint at New Orleans last February, and saw them coining silver dollars by the thousands. Also gold eagles and half-eagles and minor coins.—L. O., Oakland City, Ind.

We are obliged for the information. A few years ago The Blade commissioned its Washington representative to hunt up a number of facts regarding coinage, to use in the free silver fight. At that time, all silver dollars were coined at Philadelphia. We had not heard of the change.

Miscellaneous.

A. B. B., Rockford, Ill.: We don't know.

E. B. G., Flat Rock, Mich.: We don't recall ever seeing it.

A. P., Summitville, Ind.: We do not know. Consult a coin dealer. See Rules above.

B. D. H., Union Camps, Tenn.: In the sentence, "the fire went out," was an adverb.

J. A. S., Chucky City, Tenn.: Such a notice is an advertisement ,and can not be inserted free.

R. W. M., Waponitie, Ore.: There is nothing whatever in "water witching." It is a survival of ancient superstition.

C. L., Crotchersville, Ind.: Address an inquiry "Superintendent of American Schools, Manila, P. I." Or, consult your Congressman .

J. W. C., Jesse, W. Va.: We have handed your query to the editor of the Household. Such things belong there, not to the Bureau.

Trouble, Logansport, Ind.: We can not print prescriptions for such things. Consult a home doctor, or some other in whom you have confidence.

S. H., Winterville, Miss.: If a letter is addressed to another person, in your care, you have no right to open it, and there is a heavy penalty for doing so.

G. H. S., Weeksville, N. C.: The fate of Mrs. Theodosia Alston, daughter of Aaron Burr, is a mystery never solved. She set sail for New York, but nothing was ever heard of the vessel, crew and passengers.

L. R. ,Onandaga, Mich.: Every patented article, if it will admit of it, must have the date of the patent stamped on it. Find the date of the patent, and then secure a copy of the patent from the Patent office. That will tell you what is patented. Anything not included in the patent you can do without fear.

M. A. C., Carter's Mills, Va.: We endeavored to make it clear, in the article on needed inventions, that no one is making an offer for any of them. There have been many devices patented for most of that list, but they do not fill the bill. If one can invent a device for any of them that is satisfactory in practice, the patent can be sold profitably, if brought to the notice of people interested in that particular line.

TO IDENTIFY THE STARS.

The stars have always been the guide posts of the sea, but only recently has a device been invented by which they are accurately identified. In an overcast sky they will appear for a moment and then lose themselves behind a cloud. The mariner must by guess or by some diagram of his own work out his location from them. The new invention consists of a star map over which swings a transparent scale, and it convolves. The point located on the map as the north pole. On this scale are engraved the circles of altitude and the lines of bearing. From this map, by a slight calculation, and by revolving the transparent scale until it is opposite certain figures indicated on the map, the ship's location can be instantly taken. The name of this particular star is obtained easily by reference to the nautical almanac by a guide on the chart.

This seemingly simple device is already in use on the American line and the Red Star line steamers, and every new test reports success. It is the result of many years' study and hard labor on the part of Dr. Greisinger, whose idea it is. Even after the working model had been made and found satisfactory, a difficulty arose. It seemed impossible to duplicate by any mechanical means the transparent indicator. No engraver could be found who was willing to undertake the work of reproducing so many lines and figures on this scale, the use of which depended entirely on accuracy. The inventor immediately went at the task of planning a machine which would make the desired lines and after infinite labor he constructed a mechanical device which engraves on the scale exactly the lines of his ingenious original model. This new invention is likely to be an added preventive of accidents and delays in ocean travel.—World's Work.

Journalism in St. Helena.

There is a journalistic crisis in St. Helena. That lonely Atlantic Isle, British Crown colony, and Napoleonic prison, possesses but one little newspaper, and its editor complains in the latest issue that he cannot get any advertisements, and that his journal is "boycotted by the government." He points out that "the maintenance of an up-to-date paper in St. Helena entails a considerable outlay," and that printing paper is twenty-five per cent dearer there than anywhere else. The St. Helena Guardian shared in the general prosperity of the island while it was the temporary home of thousands of exiled Boers, but now its receipts "scarcely cover expenses." The first column of the first announcement in large letters: "To Local Advertisers. This space to Let. Immediate Possession Given." The editor quotes the opinion of a London friend that the "St. Helena folk must be a sickly lot, for the only advertisements in their paper are patent medicines." That sarcasm ought to wake the St. Helena advertisers up and save the situation.—London Chronicle.

Petrified Corncob.

A horse belonging to a Missouri man got a lump on its jaw three years ago. Its owner had a veterinary surgeon operate on the animal the other day, and he took out a hard, smooth substance about four inches long and an inch wide, resembling a white stone. Those who have examined it say it is a petrified corncob. The commonly accepted theory is that the horse, while eating, got a cob caught in its mouth, which slowly worked its way into his jaw until it lodged just beneath the skin. The animal never seemed to suffer from its presence.

Systematic Study of the Bible

The Modern Methods Now Employed to Obtain Intelligent Work.

The systematic study of the Bible, following the life of Jesus and the spread of his doctrines by his apostles in historical sequence, is a development of the latter quarter of the century just closed. The tremendous popularity of the plan, as laid down in the International series of Sunday school lessons, is evidenced by the enormous aggregate circulation of the lesson leaves, teachers' expositions thereof, and other helps to systematic and thorough Bible study.

The city of Washington is rapidly becoming the center of educational, benevolent and religious movements, which reach out into all parts of the nation. Among the many in the national capital, the American Society of Religious Education appeals strongly to the Christian public. As an interdenominational body, it seeks and secures the support of leading ministers and laymen in all the states.

REV. J. E. GILBERT, D. D.

The purpose of the society is set forth in the following language, taken from one of its printed documents: "To increase the popular interest in the sacred scriptures and to secure them more general and thorough study for spiritual profit; to unite the efforts of devout scholars in promoting improved methods for the development and cultivation of man's spiritual nature; to introduce such methods into the family, the Sunday school, the church and higher institutions of learning; and to collect and preserve full statistical and documentary information of all systems of religious instruction employed by ecclesiastical and other bodies in this country and in foreign lands, and to make such information available to the public, particularly to students of educational methods."

This society was organized in Indianapolis in April, 1889, and for four years thereafter it operated from that city in a widening field through the western states. In the spring of 1893 the headquarters were transferred to Washington, where they have since remained. This change was effected to engage certain educational men of national reputation, whose influence it was believed would be of great value. Among those enlisted at that time was Gen. John Eaton, former commissioner of education for the United States, who became the new president of the society, and John M. Gregory, late of the Michigan State Normal school, who became vice president, now deceased. Both these gentlemen were residents of Washington, and both of them assisted in devising new policies for more extended usefulness.

The father and founder of this organization is Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., who has been its laborious secretary from the beginning. Under his immediate supervision every new measure had its beginning, and success was largely due to his efforts. Dr. Gilbert has had a varied experience. He began life in the public schools of Buffalo, during which time he read law but never entered upon its practice. Later he entered into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and served important congregations in large cities of the West. As teacher and pastor he became convinced that the supreme need of the time was a more intimate acquaintance with the Bible, and in order to do this that the whole subject of religious education needed to be more thoroughly considered. This led him to unite with others in forming the society above named. And in performing his duties, he has traveled and lectured in all the states.

Many strong men have been identified with this movement during its history, ministers, educators, statesmen, editors and physicians. The presidents have been Hon. John M. Harlan, of the United States supreme court; Hon. T. H. Anderson; Hon. S. L. Pickens, of Indianapolis, and Gen. John Eaton, who now holds the position. It is a notable fact that these gentlemen have all been connected in one way or another with the United States government, that all of them at different times in their lives have been in educational work and all are known to their friends as devoted Christians.

The affairs of the society are under the direction of a board of twenty-one regents, all residents of Washington, representing nine ecclesiastical bodies. These gentlemen are all prominent in good work, scholarly and influential. The board meets twice each year to hear reports from departments and to lay plans for new measures. These semi-annual meetings are seasons of free interchange of thought concerning the entire work in all parts of the field which now reaches the whole country. For convenience, districts have been established over which superintendents have been appointed, some of them on salary.

The College of Fellows, the first department of the society, is composed of scholars, now numbering nearly one hundred, elected by the regents. These pursue investigations in Biblical, philosophical and pedagogical matters according to a prescribed syllabus, and come together at intervals for the consideration of carefully prepared papers. By means of these studies the first and second ends proposed in the organization of the society, as stated above, are promoted. Already some valuable matter has been prepared and some of it has been printed. As funds are secured, it is proposed that many of these papers shall be published and freely distributed.

Under the approval of the College of Fellows several courses of study have been put forth for the general public. The first of these is for the training of Sunday school teachers. The topics treated are Biblical introduction, Biblical history, Biblical literature, the life of Christ, Biblical doctrine, religious experience, church history, and sacred pedagogy. These topics are presented in a series of text books prepared expressly for this course. On completing the studies prescribed a diploma is issued. The register now reports eleven thousand student in this department.

Another course of study, occupying three years, is designed to engage individual Christians in the private study of the English Bible, which is covered in a chronological and topical way. It is so arranged that one easily acquires a knowledge of the contents of the book, and at the same time forms an excellent habit of study, which is to be followed through life. Over three thousand students are enrolled.

Passing by what the college and society are doing for the family and the college and omitting all mention of its lectures and assemblies, a few words should be written concerning the Sunday school extension department, so called. This consists of expositions of the International Sunday school lesson published each week in secular dailies. By this method the lesson taught in all the Sunday schools of the country is carried to untold numbers of people who would otherwise never receive it.

At the last meeting of the regents action was taken looking to more extensive and permanent quarters. It was determined to erect or purchase a building centrally located to be fitted up for library, office, class rooms, assemblies, etc., as a standing proof of the nation's interest in the Word of God, the place from which may emanate measures for the advancement of evangelical Christianity. A committee was appointed and search is being made for some capitalist who will found this hall and endow it.

GEO. U. MARVIN.

EYEGLASS TRADE BOOMS

During the Summer Season Many Pairs Are Lost.

"Summer is the time for mail order business in our trade," said an optician who has a large trade in the Wall street territory. "A man who is in the habit of carrying his eye glasses in his waistcoat pocket when it is cool enough to wear a full suit of clothes is more than likely to leave them around in restaurant or hotel piazzas or any other place he may happen to lay them down when he begins to wear flannels and outing suits. A number of men won't wear coat-and-trousers suits simply because they can't get along without the waistcoat pockets.

"To lose a pair of eyeglasses or spectacles made to order from a prescription and costing anywhere from $5 to $15 is no trifling matter, to say nothing of having to get along with a cheap substitute for two or three days until we can make another pair. Opticians keep these prescriptions in books, just as druggists do medical prescriptions. We are constantly getting orders from customers away on their vacation to replace glasses that have been lost or broken. Sometimes they are in such a hurry that they send us the number by telegraph."—New York Times.

LITTLE HINTS.

Buttercup yellow is among the new laces.

Everything tends to the long and slender figure.

The flower collar and belt to match is a pretty idea.

Bias bands of satin stitched are used a great deal.

Wreaths of roses are scattered over thin summer fabrics.

Smart new leather belts are three and four inches wide.

Tiny Breton caps of pearls are worn at Parisian theatres.

Plaited boleros are wonderfully becoming to slender forms.

Mohair is one of the smartest fabrics because it hangs well.

Light, smooth cloths are more numerous on the street than for years.

Nearly all smart gowns are finished with a sash in some form or other.

Take more thought for your sleeve than for all the rest of your gown.

Etamine and mohair are the best dust-shedders for traveling gowns.

Nobody can decide whether the long or the short skirt is more fashionable.

Latticed strappings serve admirably to form ornamental parts of a costume.

If you play tennis you will need a little pair of embroidered chamois moccasins.

Thin grenadines and wash silks are being trimmed freely with narrow valenciennes.

North Pole Disasters.

During the nineteenth century 200 ships, numberless lives and over $30,000,000 were lost in futile efforts to reach the North Pole.

THE ROSIERE.

A French Girl Who Has Been Very, Very Good.

If there is no virtue in Paris, it is not because the authorities do not encourage it, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Those who have gone out of the beaten track of sightseeing know what a rosiere means. A rosiere is a deserving young girl who has lived an honest life, often one of sacrifices, and who receives a reward in the month of June, the month of roses. Often these rosieres are orphans who have worked hard to bring up and support a family of younger brothers and sisters, or who have supported blind relatives, or those suffering from some other infirmities. These girls must have lived virtuous lives, never have gone out alone with young men, and must never have sought divertisement in the absence of those they have cared for. The rosiere is generally from 20 to 25 years old, and is chosen from the common walks of life. Of course, there are always many who present themselves, and the mayor of one of the 20 districts of Paris, of a small town, for rosieres can be found in all parts of France, examines the claims of all the aspirants, and the prize is given to the most deserving. It is not much, for there are only $5,000 to be divided among 40 girls in the 20 districts. It is not much, but we must remember that money is more valuable in France than in America, and that one franc, worth 20 cents, goes as far with the poor in France as a dollar does in America.

In the small towns the ceremony of rewarding a rosiere is touching. She is dressed in white, goes to mass in the morning, and takes the holy sacrament; then, generally accompanied by the village band, she walks to the village court house, where the mayor is ready to receive her. After a short address, he hands her the prize with a wreath of roses, which she places on her head. When the rosiere happens to be engaged to a worthy young man, the community makes it an object to marry the couple on the day the rosiere is crowned and rewarded, and thus combines two important ceremonies; then she employes a part of the money in buying her trousseau.

HARVEST TIME AT HOME.

Somehow, when business has a lull about this time of year,
My thoughts take their vacation back among the scenes once dear.
I stray about the harvest fields where long and long ago
I watched the cereal ocean in its golden ripples flow;
While now and then, upon some blade, a reaper bore,
The sunbeams flashed and then went out like thoughts recalled no more.

How pleasant then the journey home along the country road,
Where larkspur blooms beside the fence like knots of lovers glowed—
Now listening to the whippoorwill beyond a darkling field,
Or tarrying where the berries tempt—a hover of wine congealed;
And long before we reached the gate to hear the watch dog's bark,
And see the distant window gleam like blossoms of the dark. . . .
It seems so long since those old years—so long, indeed, that I
Now wonder that a time could be without a sob or sigh.
And yet, enough do I recall to vow that in the end—
When the no more and ever more in death's twilight shall blend—
It would suffice to know that life beyond the gathering gloam
Would really prove as carefree as—the harvest time at home.

—Will T. Hale in New York Times.

The Sunday School.

A HUNTED MAN'S MERCY.

The International Sunday School Lesson for August 30 Is "David Spares Saul." I Sam. 26:5-12; 21-25.

For seven years the young man David was hunted from pillar to post by his powerful enemy, King Saul. The relentless vindictiveness of the jealous monarch gave his young rival no rest. The life of this sweet musician and heroic soldier was as the life of a wild creature of the forest.

When he parted from his heart's comrade, Jonathan assured that the enmity of the king was unabated, sought refuge at Nob, the holy place, where he again came into possession of the sword of Goliath. For harboring him, the priests were all slain, except Abiathar, who thenceforth shared David's fugitive life. Then David fled to Gath, escaping from new danger there only by feigning madness. Next he made the cave of Adullam his headquarters. Learning that his family shared his peril, he found for his father and mother an asylum with the king of Moab, at the land of his ancestress, Ruth. Another taste of ingratitude, like unto Saul's, was given him at Keilah, which town he rescued from the Philistines, only to find its people ready to deliver him up to his enemy.

Shortly after this he had the king at his mercy in a cave at En-gedi, but magnanimously spared him, the sovereign professing all manner of repentance and gratitude. It was a short time later that the incident of the churl Nabal occurred, the wrath of David being turned from the ingrate farmer by his beautiful wife, Abigail, who later became the wife of David.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 160,000

LACE CURTAINS FOR BLADE SUBSCRIBERS

Of Special Interest to Subscribers Whose Time Expires in September.

About a year ago we contracted with the largest manufacturer of lace curtains in the United States, to make a line of curtains to give as premiums for small clubs of subscribers to the Weekly Blade. We gave away during the season nearly 10,000 pairs, and the mills are now working on a contract of more than 20,000 pairs for our use during the coming subscription season. Each curtain is 29 inches wide by 2 1-2 yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on terms stated below.

These curtains may be described as Number 2961. We have them all made the exact same pattern, in order that those who desire to obtain additional pairs may have them match their first award.

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen or more propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to Proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By September 1st, the 6,500 subscribers expiring during September should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and at least 500 of the number should send us a club, for which we are prepared to meet the award with 500 pairs of curtains. You will notice that just now we make this offer to September subscribers only, and thirty days later the October people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration, giving us orders with such regularity that we may be prepared to meet them promptly.

We shall give all an opportunity during their expiration month. Should any September subscriber fail, for any reason, to get proposition by September third, they will please write us for a duplicate. And also please remember that unless one the propositions be accepted before October 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning that date we deal with October subscribers only. We look for a renewal of every September name, and an equal number of new ones.

LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury's death has removed the last member of a distinguished group of statesmen who have largely controlled the destinies of Europe since 1870. Gladstone and Bismarck, Gambetta, Ferry and Thiers, Cavour and Caprivi, among many less distinguished statesmen, all passed off the stage of action before Salisbury, each playing a most important part, and leaving his impress on the political history of the country to which he belonged.

Lord Salisbury was a man of great ability; and with it he possessed a high degree of steadfastness—of tenacity of purpose, with a reticence which refused to exploit himself and his rule. He was never a popular idol, as was Gladstone, for he had not the magnetism which is necessary for the work. He was a wise and safe leader, because of his conservatism and persistence of purpose.

He held the position of prime minister of Great Britain during stormy times, when the empire needed precisely the qualities which were most marked in his make-up to pilot it safely through troubled seas. The United States owes him a debt of gratitude for his conservative course at the time of the Venezuelan boundary trouble, when a man not so well balanced might easily have brought on a war between the two nations. His last public service was the carrying of the South African war through to a successful conclusion, despite the bitter attacks on his policy at home and abroad. He saw there were but two alternative courses—either to crush the Boer power through a war to which he was opposed, or to sacrifice the future interests of Great Britain in Africa. He chose the former, of course, and won; but the heavy strain of the conflict broke his health, and compelled his retirement from active work. Great Britain will certainly place him higher on the roll of her great statesmen in the future than the place accorded him at present.

Henry Watterson predicts that Gorman, Gray or Parker will be the Democratic candidate for President next year. Maybe, and maybe not. Who dreamed of Bryan a year before the convention in 1896?

COLOMBIA HAS REJECTED THE CANAL TREATY

The rejection of the canal treaty by a unanimous vote has created a genuine surprise in the United States. The causes behind this action are not yet assigned. All we can do is to conjecture. Judging by what is known, three factors were probably concerned in it. These are:

The opposition of the Pacific railway lines of the United States.

The secret opposition of some European power or powers.

The mistaken feeling among the Colombians that the United States will pay a much larger sum for the privileges we seek.

As to the first, the Pacific railway lobby at Washington for years prevented any decisive action, and fought to the last ditch in opposition to the action taken last winter by congress. It is altogether within the range of probability that they transferred their lobbying from Washington to Bogota, and assiduously misrepresented the real feeling of the United States government in any and every way that would create sentiment against the ratification of the treaty as it stood.

As to European influence, this is conjectural, but deemed probable by some. What ulterior views Germany or any other foreign power may have we do not know; but if any power is considering the possibilities of a future conflict with the United States, and the abrogation of the Monroe doctrine by force in order to open the way to colonization in South America, this would afford an explanation. The utility and value of the canal to our navy in case of such a war would be incalculable. It may be recalled that a canal treaty was made in 1869, which was rejected by Colombia, avowedly because of European influence.

Probably the third reason assigned above is the one that had the most weight. Among the many rumors emanating from Bogota was one some time ago to the effect that the concession to the French company will expire in a few months, and that the treaty would be delayed until it has lapsed, with a view to securing to Colombia the $40,000,000 we were to pay to that company for its rights and property. This may be one of the motives which led to the rejection.

Next comes the question, What is the next step to be taken by the United States? There are two lines of action: One is to send the matter to congress, with a view to reopening negotiations with Colombia, in the hope of preparing a new treaty which will give us a canal via the Panama route. The other is for the president to exercise the powers given him by the act of congress, and negotiate treaties with Costa Rica and Nicaragua for constructing the canal over the Nicaraguan route.

Washington gossip has it that the president prefers the first course, and will refer the whole question back to congress. This story was current a few days ago, before the treaty was rejected by Colombia. It was stated also that President Roosevelt is convinced that the Panama route is the better, and that it is the wiser policy to reach an agreement with Colombia, if possible. What course he will take has not been announced at this writing.

There is another course which we might pursue, which was apparently endorsed by Senator Cullom in a newspaper interview a few days ago. He said that in case of rejection of the treaty at Bogota, the United States might be ready to enter into an agreement with the state of Panama itself, rather than with Colombia. The canal route is entirely within the boundaries of Panama, and the people of that state are very anxious to have the canal built. In fact, there was a report some time ago that, in case the treaty was rejected, Panama would secede and declare independence.

Colombia is a republic of eighteen states, with a constitution modeled upon the same general lines as our own. Senator Cullom's remarks evidently contemplate giving aid to Panama in case such a step were taken. It is hardly probably that congress would sanction the extreme step of going to war to secure the right of way for the canal, no matter how foolish the present action of Colombia may be considered.

NEBRASKA IS IN LINE.

The feature of the Nebraska Republican convention was the endorsement of a native son as candidate for vice president. Nebraska Republicans rejoice in the fact that the state has been rescued from the clutch of populism and fusion and can safely be credited to the Republican column. In the hour of their jubilation, it is natural that they should put forward one of the stalwart supporters of the party's principles for honorable preferment in natural councils.

The endorsement of Roosevelt was superfluous, as enough states are already pledged to insure his nomination. But this fact in no wise diminished the force of Nebraska's endorsement. The language of that plank is as strong "as they make 'em." It pays the chief magistrate a high compliment, in speaking of him as "a courageous Republican President" and one in whom "we have a feeling of perfect safety and security."

That the West is gradually coming around to the views of the East with reference to the importance of building up our merchant marine, the subjoined plank gives ample evidence:

For the nation's defense, for the strengthening of the navy, for the enlargement of our foreign commerce, for the employment of the American workingman in mines, forests, mills, factories and shipyards and for the enhancement of the value of farm products, we favor such appropriate legislation as shall make the seas give evidence that American-built, American-owned and American-managed ships are carrying American foreign commerce to the four corners of the earth. It is the wish of the Republicans of Nebraska that every ship that carries American goods and American products into the harbors of foreign nations shall sail under the American flag.

The western farmer is beginning to see that the marine interests of this great country will be a benefit to him as well as to the coast country, and is therefore showing a disposition to join forces with the East in securing the passage of legislation that will result in American products being carried in American vessels manned by American crews.

Nebraska Republicans were enthusiastic and harmonious in naming a ticket, patjotic in the manufacture of a platform and loyal to the great principles in the maintenance of which the Republican party has made its record

OUR NEW SERIAL BEGINS NEXT WEEK

In the next issue of the Weekly Blade we will begin a new serial story. It is written by Edward W. Townsend. Nearly everybody has laughed over this versatile author's "Chimmie Fadden" sketches, and many have read his "Daughter of the Tenements," "Near a Whole Cityful," and other stories of a more serious cast. This is his very latest book, now first presented to the reading public. Its title is:

Lees and Leaven:

A NEW YORK STORY OF TODAY.

The title is symbolic. Lees is an old English word, signifying the "settlings" in a cask of wine—the impurities which drop to the bottom; the dregs. Leaven, of course, is yeast—something that impels a rising upward. The pertinence of this title is hardly seen until the story is read. In fact, we desired to have Mr. Townsend give the story another title, but he did not feel inclined to do so. It is a mere matter of taste, and an author, like a parent, has the right to name his offspring what he will.

The story is very interesting. It depicts the gradual loss of moral fibre in an ambitious man, who desires riches for the power and position it will give him; and when a strange complexity of circumstances puts him in a position to grasp an enormous fortune really belonging to some one else, but of which fact he believes he only has the knowledge, he is placed in a position most graphically depicted by the author. On the one hand the realization of his ambitions at one stroke; on the other, the original honesty of a typical American.

Another character—"the sea-food man"—is also quite true to life. Here is a person born without a moral stamina, without any inborn defense against his whims and desires. Other characters are young men, all evidently drawn from real life, all swayed by the hopes and ambitions common to young men of today. Their different ways of meeting life's problems afford a strong contrast to the two characters named above.

The women of the story are all interesting, so admirably drawn that they seem to be personal acquaintances. To describe them would be to take the edge off the story. Though it is called a New York story, and though the main part of the action takes place there, half the persons who figure in the story are drawn to the metropolis by ambition to make a career, as is the case with thousands every year.

We can promise the readers of The Blade that they will be pleased and profited by reading "Lees and Leaven."

WHY TRUSTS ARE FORMED.

The people of the United States look on the formation of trusts and combines as dictated solely by a desire to monopolize production, so as to control prices. While there is some truth in this, especially as regards the earlier formed ones, the tremendous rush into combinations of a few years ago—after 1898—was purely a speculative deal, engineered to swindle the investing public, rather than to put up prices on the consumers.

This is perhaps most clearly shown by an example. The great steel trust—the United States Steel corporation—at its last annual meeting showed that it had 55,000 stockholders. These men invested in its shares because they knew the steel companies which had gone into the trust were all doing a highly profitable business, and they reasoned that the stock would advance in price, as well as pay good dividends. The dividends have been forthcoming up to the present time, though there is some doubt whether the approaching one will not be passed.

But the hope that steel stocks would become more valuable has gone glimmering. The present stockholders, if they bought their holdings at the time of the organization of the corporation, paid much higher for the stock than its market price today. It has declined from 55 down to about 20, in spite of the fact that 4 per cent. dividends have been regularly paid. If a man paid 50 cents for his stock, it nets him 8 per cent. annually on his actual investment; but this is a poor consolation for the fact that, if he sold his stock, he would realize but about $20 for each $50 he invested.

It may seem a paradox that a 4 per cent. stock should steadily fall in value while it is paying 4 per cent. on its face value. The explanation lies in one word—water. The capitalization represents far more than the actual value of the plants, business and will of the corporation. The trust was formed, not primarily for business reasons, but as a means of shearing the "lambs"—that is, the public. The risks of ownership were shifted upon those who could be induced to buy the trust stock. They were told of the "steadying effect" of the combination on the business, and the economies which would come with consolidation, which, it was argued, would cause the dividends to grow in fatness, and increase the price of the stock on the market.

But when one swallows too much food, even of the best, he overloads his stomach, and a fit of indigestion follows. So with the stock market. J. Pierpont Morgan had this comparison in mind not long ago when he said Wall street was suffering from "undigested securities." What the steel trust did was done by dozens of other corporations. There was and is too great a volume of watered stocks for the market to assimilate. So the prices slumped, and kept on slumping. The water will have to be squeezed out in one of two ways—either by reducing the capitalization to a proper figure, or by a decline in the market value of the stock until its worth in the street is reduced to a total commensurate with the real value of the property it represents.

DOUBLE LIABILITY.

Recently a number of Toledo citizens, desiring to reorganize a local factory, took out articles of incorporation under the laws of Delaware. This was made necessary to escape the stockholders' double liability, which Ohio chooses to impose upon her citizens. In other words, if an Ohioan has the temerity to put his money into a stock company organized under Ohio laws, he is liable for the company's debts, not only to the full amount of his stock, but for as much more. Because of this, Ohio capital is incorporating in states where the laws are more liberal, and their treasuries are being enriched by the large fees that should properly go into the coffers of the Buckeye state.

An amendment to the constitution to do away with this double liability is to be submitted to the Ohio electors this fall, and should be passed without opposition. The manufacturing interests of this state are growing rapidly, and should receive every reasonable encouragement. The double liability has driven money and industry into other states and has worked a grave injustice upon many individuals. In enterprises requiring a combination of capital, the stock form of doing business is regarded the best and safest, and the Ohio law should be as liberal in its relations to these industries as other states are.

The only argument advanced against the amendment is the argument of the demagogue, who professes to see in the proposed amendment a menace to the workingmen. The claim is made that the wage-earner is better protected under the double liability plan, and that in case of the failure of a stock company, the employe would have a better chance to get his money. Wages are a mighty small factor in the liabilities of a bankrupt concern. The laboring man receives first attention, for his services are in too great demand to require him to work "on promise of pay." The material men may be put off and the payment of the full bill be delayed, but the man whose presence is necessary to keep the wheels going must ge what is coming to him.

And even if this argument were true, it would avail the laborer nothing, so far as the majority of new corporations are concerned, because they organized under the laws of states that do not impose the double liability.

The effects of the present law are simply injurious to Ohio interests and protect no one. It drives capital out the state, puts money into other treasuries that properly belongs here, and acts as a barrier to industrial progress.

CLIMATE NOT CHANGING.

The present season has been in many respects like that of last year. The spring was rainy in both, the summer cool. Last year there were heavy summer rains, but they have not been so abundant the present season. Cool, invigorating weather has been the rule for a number of weeks. It begins to be a matter of anxiety with the farmers whether there will be enough hot weather to develop the corn crop to the fullest extent.

We often hear people assert that the climate has changed since their youthful years. They really believe so, but they are mistaken. Since the establishment of the weather service, the temperature, rain and snowfall, and other items, have been recorded daily. This has been done for a generation. The record shows that the average of rainfall, of temperature, of snow storms, of winds, remains the same.

Why, then, do people believe that they can realize, in their own experience, a change, when none really exists? The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle answers this very neatly in the following:

Don't get it into your head that the climate is changing, that our seasons are continually breaking the record. There is no such thing as unprecedented weather. Your grandfathers, when they were boys, experienced cold summers and warm winters, wet spells and droughts, hot waves and blizzards, precisely as we do today.

Adults should remember that their point of view is different from what it was when they were children. A boy's month is as long as a man's year. A week's hot spell or a fortnight's sleighing semed to cover his entire season. His perspective is limited by the brevity of his experience on this planet.

No single lifetime covers any perceptible change. In forming an opinion on cosmical and large terrestrial phenomena, one must consult records much older than himself.

AN ARMY OF FALL BUYERS.

New York city is just now full of "buyers" for dry goods, clothing and millinery retail firms all over the United States. Every spring and fall these buyers go to the metropolis to purchase stocks for their establishments, and it is estimated that the fall buying season, which has just begun, brings 70,000 persons on this business. Of these, 10 per cent are women—an indication of the degree to which they are occupying business formerly monopolized by men.

The buying season lasts about six weeks, and in that time the total purchases foot up something like a billion dollars. The average purchases are about $10,000 for each buyer. Of course, small firms in the minor cities purchase much less than that amount, while the bills of those from the larger cities aggregate $75,000 and upward. The buyers for the large jobbing houses in Western distributing cities, like Chicago and St. Louis, often place orders amounting to a million dollars.

New York is the great dry goods market of the country, and the wholesalers are content with narrow percentages. Some goods are sold at a profit of only one-eighth of one per cent; but where hundreds of thousands of yards are sold at this margin, the total profit is large. The volume of business done by individual houses is enormous, when compared with a few years ago. One firm alone, which handles everything offered in department stores, sells more than $50,000,000 worth annually.

There has been an enormous expansion of wholesale trade in these lines within the years since 1897. The prosperity of the country rests on the ability of the people to buy. And prosperity will remain with us so long as that condition continues. Poor crops, or low prices, impair the buying power of the half of our population dependent on agriculture, and thus stagnate trade. When the general level of prices advances to too high a point, people restrict their purchases, and thus cause dullness. There are many causes which operate to bring a period of stagnation, but this fact is almost the rule—that our periods of hard times always begin when the general level of prices is very high. It is a point worth greater study than has yet been accorded it.

GEN. BLACK CHOSEN.

The national encampment of the G. A. R. elected Gen. John C. Black, of Chicago, national commander-in-chief by an unanimous vote. This is a high compliment, and is deserved because of the splendid military record of Gen. Black. He was a student at Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., when the civil war began, and immediately enlisted in Lew Wallace's Indiana Zouaves, rising to the rank of sergeant major. At the end of his three months' enlistment he returned to his home at Danville, Ill., assisted in raising the 37th Illinois volunteer infantry, in which he was elected a captain. This regiment saw hard service and severe battles, and Black emerged from each of them with promotion for merit, until he reached the rank of brigadier general.

He joined the Grand Army the year it was organized, was chosen commander of the Loyal Legion of Illinois in 1896, and commander of the Grand Army department of that state in 1898. He was commissioner of pensions during Cleveland's first term; was elected Representative at large from Illinois in 1892, and was United States attorney for Illinois, northern district, from 1895 to 1899. His election as head of the national organization of the G. A. R. is a deserved recognition of his services.

The Balkans seem aflame in earnest this time.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

Currency Legislation.

Further consultation has been had by the President with leading congressmen and administrative officials, and even with some former officers of the government, upon the subject of currency legislation. It is not known that any definite legislative propositions have been formulated as yet. Indeed, it is hardly likely that matters have proceeded as far as that. One conviction has, however, forced itself upon all who have attended the conferences, namely, that it is going to be a task of great difficulty to frame a measure which will offer a common ground for the advocates of the various systems that have been brought forward to stand upon. It is said that thus far the only proposition which has commanded general assent is that in any currency measure that may be adopted, provision should be made for the depositing of customs receipts in national banks.

The Wheat Situation.

The situation in the wheat market is an interesting one. As was pointed out early last spring, the situation of visible supplies of old grain was a bullish one, and the outlook for the new season was certainly not a depressing one. The European crop then promised to be a shorter one than that of 1902, and the only weight upon the market was the prospect of an enormous American and Canadian crop. The later's promise was, however, not maintained, and today the world faces a yield in America shorter than that of last year, while the outlook in Europe is really no better than in May. European experts differed as to the probable outturn there, but, generally speaking, they figured on a reduction of 160,000,000 bushels in the world's yield, most of which was due to the reduced European supply. Against this they have had in view a gain of about 70,000,000 bushels in India, and confidently hoped for an excess in the United States and Canada enough to offset the 80,000,000 bushels deficit. This, however, is no longer possible if the current crop reports from this country and Canada are correct, which point to a yield ather less than last year. Hence the impovement in foreign demand noted some time since here, and the gain in prices which culminated on August 15, when wheat sold at an advance of 2 to 5 cents over August 1, of 8 cents over May 1, and of 11 to 14 cents over a year ago.

Opening Manchurian Ports.

Apparently the United States government has at last been successful in its efforts to secure a guarantee that China will consent to the opening of the ports of Moukden and Ta Tung Kao from and after October 8. Minister Conger reports that he has secured a written promise from Prince Ching to sign a treaty providing for the opening of the ports in question. This seems to end a long and annoying course of backing and filling on the part of the Chinese representative. At the end of June Secretary Hay, in an interview with Count Cassini, secured the acquiescence of Russia in the opening of the Manchurian ports by China. In spite of this, the head of the Chinese foreign office insisted that he was not informed that Russia had consented to the opening, and later he refused to open the ports on the ground that they were in fact under the control of another power, nacely, Russia. The firm insistence of the state department upon the former Chinese agreement has, however, finally brought about the desired result.

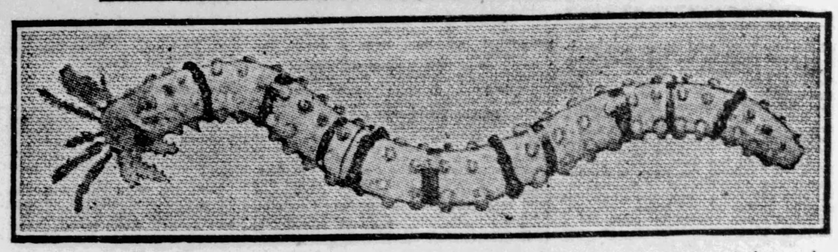
The Islands Are American.

A London cable says it is expected that when Lord Lansdowne returns to London in the autumn a treaty will be drawn for arbitration of the ownership of certain islands off the coast of Borneo. The American flag has been raised on these islands because they belong to the group purchased of Spain after the treaty of peace. This talk about a treaty of arbitration is merely a London supposition. The islands are in possession of the United States by purchase and occupation. The idea of claiming things and the narbitrating with the owner is gaining ground since our Canadian neighbors secured arbitration of a fanciful map covering part of our Alaskan possessions.

"Blacklisting."

What has been termed "blacklisting" in the literature of labor struggles has been declared legal by Judge Rogers in a suit brought against the Western Union Telegraph company in the United States court at St. Louis. The action was instituted by one Boyer and others, who alleged that they were discharged from the service of the company solely because they belonged to a telegraphers' union; that the company maintained a "blacklist" on which had been placed the names of members of the union who had been discharged, and that by reason of this list having been furnished to others, the discharged employes were prevented from obtaining other employployment. Upon a demurrer filed by the company, Judge Rogers held that the latter had the right to discharge an employe not under contractural relations to the company for any cause or without cause, and that a like right to sever his relations with the company existed on the part of the employe, and that there could be no conspiracy to commit a lawful act such as the discharge of an employe not under contract. It was further held that the company had a right to maintain a list on which might be placed the name of a discharged employe and the cause of discharge, and that this list might be given to others, provided its contents were truthful and its circulation honest.

BEAUTIFUL SEA ANEMONES SET WITH PEARLS



"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen." The poet who wrote this also had the bottom of the sea in mind when he wrote the famous quotation, for he speaks of "gems of purest ray serene." The sea anemones are in many ways the most beautiful flowers in the world. They are extremely delicate in form and design, and in many cases their coloring surpasses in delicacy and variety the most elaborate products of the hot-houses. The sea slub, as it is called, which is a member of the same general family, recently has been transplanted to the Botanical gardens of London, and resembles a beautiful bit of jewelry, with the design worked out as regularly as though made by hand. The main part of the flower has the appearance of perfect ivory, while a series of opalescent beads arranged regularly along its sides, give it the appearance of being studded with pearls.

People in Constant Fear of a General Massacre

THE PRINCIPAL STREET IN MONASTIR, WHERE MASSACRES ARE SAID TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE.

Reports of fiercely fought battles on the frontiers of Turkey indicate that the insurrection is spreading and that a most horrible war between Turkey and Bulgaria is each day becoming more likely. Christians in districts where the Turks are in control fear to leave their homes, lest they be attacked and they are in momentary expectation of a massacre such as the world has not witnessed since the dark ages.

THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

KHEDIVE ABBAS HILMI

In 1892, on the death of his father, Abbas Pasha, then a boy of only eighteen, ascended the throne. He was the seventh ruler of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, and his entry on this higher career was not happy. The restrictions placed upon his actions chafed him, he fretted under the list of things that he must and those he would not do, and he felt as though he were not the ruler, but was merely tethered to the throne. His genuine regard for the welfare of his people soon made him see the better side of the English occupation and control, and he is now reconciled.

His marriage to his beautiful khediva was a romantic one. She was a Circassian slave girl of such perfect form and features that she was called the most beautiful woman in the Orient. She was in the household of his mother when he first saw her, and after a brief courtship he married her. The love affair still continues, and the palace life is most happy, with the five children of the royal couple, four daughters and one son, Prince Mohammed Abdul, the heir apparent.

The khedive is dignified and rather a martinet regarding court ceremony, having been brought up at the court of Austria, where the minutest detail of royal etiquette is scrupulously respected. He spends his time between the Abdin Palace where he transacts his official business and his Koubbeh Palace, a few miles from Cairo, where he rests from affairs of state, and finds recreation in his park, with its splendid stables and his model dairy, which are the admiration of all who are so fortunate as to be invited to visit them.—The Household Ledger.

AERIAL "SPLICING OF VOICES"

This man is "splicing voices," and he has a novel contrivance to aid him in doing his work with facility. He is a telephone lineman, but, of course, he is somewhat different from those you have been accustomed to see. He is something of a plumber also, for he is splicing an aerial cable which is sheathed in lead. The box holds his tools. The pot of hot metal is heated on the ground and hoisted to him. He seems to enjoy his work, which though the pay is not so large as a railroad president's gives him an elevated position in the world.

Current Events.

Pope Leo's fisherman's ring, supposed to have been stolen, found on his writing table.

Sheep imprisoned in turret of French cruiser Suffern apparently uninjured by shots striking it during test.

Evidence of "grafting" among Milwaukee (Wis.) aldermen found by state's attorney; testimony given of holdups.

Dr. Corea, Nicaraguan minister to the United States in Paris, in terview declared America must move first in canal treaty negotiations.

Through sleeping cars will be run from Chicago to north Pacific coast points via St. Paul as result of Northern Securities merger.

Citizens' National bank of Beaumont, Texas, with deposits aggregating $1,000,000, is ordered closed by the national bank examiner.

James W. Sayre reached Seattle, Wash., after circling the globe in 54 days, eight hours and 55 minutes; previous record over 60 days.

Selections made by the czar for the Venezuelan arbitration court are highly commended by Wayne MacVeagh, Sr., consul for the United States, now in Paris.

World's record for pacers broken by Dan Patch at Brighton Beach; mile paced in 1:59 against stiff wind and on slow track; previous record of 1:59¼ held by Star Pointer.

Only one farmer present at "farmers'" convention called in Chicago by J. A. Everett, of Indianapolis, to effect national organization for controlling prices of farm products.

State Senator W. P. Sullivan, of Missouri, accused at Jefferson City trial with soliciting money for his vote and that of two colleagues; charge made by Whitney Layton, baking powder agent.

Henry Melville, Waukegan, Ill., farmer, and Margaret Brown, of Louisville, Ky., both 70 years old, remarried in latter city after divorce 44 years ago, and reconciliation effected by their sons.

A conference committee of the two branches of the Colombian congress has been appointed to consider the canal treaty. Dr. Hreran says the control given to the United States by the treaty is considered by opponents to be too great.

British force wipes out a Nigerian town and kills 700 natives.

Steamer Massena struck by lighting and burned at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Dispatches from Port Arthur report risings in China which threaten to involve the whole country in conflict.

Sultan of Desen makes ample apology for the recent insult to the American flag, placing the blame upon a crazy son.

Northwestern railroad will retire freight cars of 30,000 pounds capacity or under; 100,000 pounds cars being substituted.

Meros of Bacoolod again demanding tribute from United States and throwing up fortifications; expedition may be sent against them.

William P. Sullivan, Missouri state senator, convicted at Jefferson City for soliciting bribe for votes on anti-alum repeal bill; fine of $100 imposed.

Insurance agents urging their customers to consider increased cost of building when placing their lines; architects place it at 40 per cent in last few years.

Attorney General Mullan, of Iowa, asks the appointment of a receiver for the German Mutual Fire Insurance company of Des Moines, accusing it of fraud.

United States Senator J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware, sued by Bay State Gas receiver for return of 1,500,000 shares of stock alleged to have been fraudulently issued.

Six men who sailed from Chicago last year to seek gold in Patagonia arrested at Turks island, in West Indies, as filibustering suspects; Charles Corrigan, cowboy, was to locate vein.

Lawful way to reduce national bank circulation shown by Controller Ridgely's report; surrender by banks of their own notes and return to them of equivalent in bonds provided by act of 1864.

President Oliver of the failed Citizens' National bank of Beaumont, Texas, closes four other banks in which he is interested, all of them being in the Citizens' National failure by overdrafts.

Officials of the United States Steel Corporation confirm reports of the purchase of 70,000,000 tons of high-grade ore on the Mesaba range in Minnesota from the Chemung Iron company, of Duluth.

Chinese army officers being trained in Japan ordered ready to defend Manchuria; natives there becoming insolent to Russians; Anglo-Russian alliance proposed by St. Petersburg semi-official gazette.

President Roosevelt notifies members of the cabinet that decision in the Miller case shall be applicable to all government departments, and indicates the policy of the administration toward labor unions. Bookbinders charge Miller with bigamy.

Details of the organization of the United Lead company show a capital of $27,000,000.

G. A. R. national encampment before adjournment passed resolutions of praise for Gen. Miles.

Monument is unveiled at Newton, Ill., to Hale Johnson, the Prohibition leader killed on election day last year.

Mrs. H. Hamilton, after years of search, finds brother lost for thirty years; mother of two died while on same hunt.

Burlington railway expects to complete within next week the big cut and fill near Ottumwa, Ia., costing $1,500,000.

Society of American Florists has decreed that style shall no longer dictate flowers to be worn and that individual taste shall prevail.

It is proposed to build at Geokuk another dam across the Mississippi to furnish power for industries in near by cities and facilitate navigation.

The Chinese minister confirms the report that his government has given a pledge to sign on October 8 a treaty opening two ports in Manchuria.

Macedonian revolt now up to Bulgarian frontier, having spread over vilayet of Adrianople; Turkish troops attacked, officials made prisoners.

President Marroquin's message to the Colombian congress, quoted in a belated cablegram, contains a strong plea for ratification of the canal treaty.

William A. Miller, foreman of the government printing office, denies charge of bigamy brought against him, and says it is part of conspiracy against him.

Weekly trade reviews of Dun and Bradstreet indicate that business was well maintained, although output is in measure hampered by labor troubles.

Revenue cutter Gresham is endangered by a big Hotchkiss gun which gets loose and pitches about as the vessel rolls. Gunner and sailors risk lives to secure it.

Analysis of the returns from the census of 1900 shows that the increase of population in ten years in the United States was 20.7 per cent., which is double that of Europe and greater than that of any other country except Argentina.

Congressman Hemenway, of Indiana, announces that he has been chosen as chairman of the House committee on appropriations by Congressman Cannon, with whom he has been in conference.

Farmers are practically making prices in the grain markets, holding their wheat, corn and oats instead of marketing them promptly, as has been their custom. Editor Burke, of the Farmers' Voice, however, predicts that any combine of growers to force higher prices will be a failure, saying that the law of supply and demand is supreme in the grain markets of the world.

The Blade's New, Handsome, High Grade

Steel Range

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For this *Steel* Range and *The* Weekly Blade one year.

This range cannot be purchased anywhere for less than $43.00. Our price to you for this magnificent steel range is really the manufacturer's price to the dealer. Take advantage of this offer and fit your home with the handsomest and best steel range that is made in this country. Description: The body is made of 16-gauge polished steel, which is natural finish, so that it can be washed off and not defect the steel. The cast iron parts of the range are heavy and durable and conveniently arranged. The oven is large and roomy, 18x21 and 14 inches high. It has the following points of superiority: That the balanced spring of the oven door can be adjusted from the outside of the range. The range has a broiler feed door, so that the fuel can be fed into the fire box without removing the lids, as has always been necessary in steel ranges. The oven top is covered with asbestos and ventilated through the center of the top, assuring absolute first-class baking. The oven door has two thicknesses of steel, with an air chamber of ¾-inch between the sheets. The oven door catches are double, and it is positively locked when closed. The door is so constructed that any part of it may be detached with a screw driver. The reservoir is enamel, holds ten gallons of water, and is enclosed entirely by cast iron.

The fire box is so constructed that the grate and grate frame can be taken out through an opening in the front, and does not interfere with the linings of the fire box.

The high closet is handsomely ornamented with nickel trimmings. The range has nickel corner pieces and nickel steel edges, and is a most attractive and handsome piece of goods. This range will bake in one-third less time and with one-third less fuel than any other range made. It will burn coal or wood. This range is manufactured in Toledo, and every part of its construction has been carefully and personally inspected by us.

The range weighs 500 lbs. Each range is carefully wrapped with packing paper and crated. The high closet is crated separately, making the shipment consist of two crates. Orders will be promptly filled.

Remit by New York draft, express money order or postoffice order. Give shipping directions plainly. Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Four box plaits on the shoulders are stitched down flatly a short distance, providing becoming fulness over the bust that blouses slightly at the belt. A cravat of black silk finishes the standing collar.

The narrow yoke is included in the neck, covers the shoulder seam and extends over the sleeves, giving the fashionable breadth to the figure. The one-piece bishop sleeves have slight fulness on the shoulders, fit the upper arm closely, and are very wide at the lower edge. Here they are gathered and completed with narrow wristbands, the fulness being placed at the back and drooping smartly.

9076—Ladies' Box Plaited Shirt Waist
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

Shirt waists in this mode may be made of linen, madras and cotton cheviot, which come in qualities that are suitable for fall wear. Taffeta, peau de soie, ladies' cloth and flannel are also appropriate. Lace, silk, velvet and panne are used for trimming.

To make the shirt waist in the medium size will require three yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with three-quarters yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9076, is cut in sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Empire Gown, No. 9087.

For home wear Empire gowns are always attractive and have an entirely different appearance from anything that is worn in the street. It is probably due to this fact that short waisted wrappers with long clinging skirts are so popular.

The garment is developed in pale blue china silk, an inexpensive fabric that is particularly appropriate for this purpose.

9087—Ladies' Empire Gown.
32, 36 and 40 inch bust.

The short body portion is gathered at the neck in front and attached to the lining, the back being perfectly plain.

Several rows of shirring draw the skirt in closely around the waist forming a bodice that is attached to the lining just below the waist. The skirt hangs in long, loose folds to the floor, touching in front with a decided sweep at the back. Three tucks at the lower edge make a dainty foot trimming.

A plain collar completes the neck. The large sleeves are shirred at the top to form a tight cap. The full puffs below are gathered at the lower edge and arranged on narrow lace wrist bands, drooping well all around.

The bolero of embroidered silk is made separately, adjusted with shoulder and under arm seams. It is cut out V-shaped at the neck and round at the sides. Bands of lace beading run through with velvet ribbon finish at the edges. The closing is made invisibly under a small bow.

Soft silks, satins, veiling, crepe de chine, albatross and voille are appropriate fabrics for garments in this mode with lace embroidery, velvet or fancy braiding for the bolero.

To make the gown in the medium size will require eight and one-half yards of material, thirty-six inches wide with 1¼ yards for the bolero. The pattern, No. 9087, is cut in sizes for a 32, 36 and 40-inch bust measure.

9053—Child's Jacket.
6 mos., 1, 2 and 4 years.

A comfortable turn-down collar completes the neck. The one-piece bishop sleeves have comfortable fulness on the shoulders. They are very wide at the lower edge, where the gathers are arranged at the back of narrow wristbands.

Jackets in this style may be made of lace, embroidered flannel, bengaline, taffeta, serge or covert and finished with fancy braid or lace at the scalloped edges.

To make the garment for a child of 2 years will require one and one-quarter yards of material 36 inches wide, with one-quarter yard of lace. The pattern is cut in sizes for children of ½, 1, 2 and 4 years.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Box Plaited Coat, With Skirt, No. 9093

Coats with long skirts attained a sudden and far reaching vogue during the summer. They have become an established mode and fully half of the new outside garments for fall are made in this manner.

The illustration shows a charming model developed in ash gray cloth. The blouse portion is adjusted with shoulder and

9093—Ladies' Box Plaited Coat with Skirt.
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

underarm seams fitted smoothly in the back and across the front.

It is gathered at the waist and attached to a belt that dips slightly in front. Box-plaits extend from shoulder to belt, back and front. They are stitched on the edges.

The garment closes in single breasted style under a band of trimming which finishes the neck and edges of front. Box-plaits in the sleeve are stitched from shoulder to elbow. The fulness below forms a large puff that is gathered and attached to a narrow wrist band drooping well all around.

The box-plaits in the skirt are narrow at the waist and increase in width to the lower edge. They are pressed but not tacked and fall in loose, plaited folds The skirt is attached to the belt and fastens in front under a band similar to that used on the blouse.

Coats in this style may be made of the same material as the skirt with which they are worn or developed in gray, tan or black silk, cloth or brilliantine and worn as a separate outside garment.

To make the coat in the medium size will require five yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9093, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Publishers' Column

The Blade

Premium List

Contains Something You Need.

Send For It.

It Costs You Nothing.

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Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Girl's Dress, Fancy Collar, No. 9101

Pale gray albatross is used for this stylish little frock, with bright red taffeta and velvet for trimming.

The waist is made over a fitted body lining that closes in the center back and has a modish dip in front. The waist is full at the neck in back and blouses well at the belt.

9101—Girl's Dress with Fancy Collar.
6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

The fulness in front is distributed across the shoulders and in the neck. The one-piece bishop sleeves are close fitting from shoulder to elbow and wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on wristbands.

A collar of unique shaping forms a shallow yoke in the back, extends over the sleeves in a becoming manner, and has a long tab in front that fastens with a fancy button to the belt. It is included in the neck seam with a shallow collar.

The straight, full skirt is gathered at the top and attached to the body, closing in the back. Three narrow bands of ribbon finish the hem.

Dresses in this style are made of soft fabrics, such as challie, veiling, cashmere or Henrietta, and effectively trimmed with contrasting material. If the collar is made of the same fabric as the frock it should be edged with braid or velvet ribbon and have fancy buttons on the shoulder tabs, as well as the front ones.

To make a dress for a girl of 8 years will require three yards of material 36 inches wide, with three-quarters yard for the collar. The pattern, No. 9101 is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Child's Jacket, No. 9053.

Summer jackets and reefers for little folks are made of such sheer fabrics that they provide only slight protection, but look very dainty.

The illustration shows a pretty little affair made of white embroidered batiste. The yoke is square back and front, scalloped at the edges, and closes invisibly at the center.

The full body portion is gathered at the upper edge and attached to the yoke just above the scallops. It falls loosely in box effect to the lower edge, where it, too, is scalloped and embroidered to match the yoke.

9054—Ladies' Seven Gored Skirt with Yoke. (Instep Length.)
22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist.

are made of flannel, cheviot, serge, tweed or Venetian and finished in strictly tailor style. It is also an appropriate mode for linen, madras, cotton, cheviot and pique.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require four and three-quarter yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9054, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

Box Plaited Shirt Waist, No. 9076

Bright red and black polka dot challie is here stylishly trimmed with Persian embroidery in which red, green and yellow are the prevailing tints.

The foundation is a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center front. The back is plain with gathers at the belt. The waist closes in front with garnet buttons and button-holes worked through a box plait which is covered with embroidery.

Seven-Gored Skirt, With Yoke, Instep Length, No. 9054.

Skirts that just clear the ground have attained a sudden and very extended vogue during the past three months, and this is probably due to the fact that trains are so inconvenient for summer gowns. It is quite a task to hold even the lightest kind of a skirt for any length of time, and this new style is a compromise between the ankle-length models and those with long trains.

The skirt illustrated is made of pale gray brilliantine with fancy braid for trimming. It is shaped with seven gores, closely adjusted from belt to knee, and flares smartly at the lower edge.

The front gore and shallow yoke are in one piece, tiny darts fitting the yoke closely around the belt. The yoke fastens invisibly in habit effect. The gored portion is attached to the yoke.

Extensions added on the back of each gore at the lower edge are arranged in plaits that are flatly pressed, but give additional fulness around the bottom. The lower part of the skirt is fastened under two inverted plaits at the center back.

Bands of braid trim the upper and lower edges of each gore. Skirts in this style

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G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Gen. Black Elected Chief Without Opposition.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.—The visiting veterans of the G. A. R., after enjoying a period of pleasurable relaxation, enlivened with entertainments of all varieties gotten up in their behalf by their comrades and hospitable people of this city, settled down to work this morning when the encampment opened in executive session.

At an early hour this morning a large number of the delegates boarded the steamer Unadilla for a visit to Mare Island navy yard, where an informal reception was tendered the visitors by Commandant McCalla and Captain Tilly, captain of the navy yard.

The discovery of Miss Sarah Brown, of Santa Clara county, in this state, daughter of John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame, among the visitors to the encampment, afforded the visiting delegates of the G. A. R. an opportunity to extend their congratulations to the child of their old friend, and she received a hearty greeting on all sides by the old soldiers from states all over the union, who were surprised and delighted to meet her so far away from the scenes which made her father famous. Miss Brown is a member of the W. R. C. of Los Gatos, Cal.

The report of Thomas J. Stewart, the commander-in-chief, contained the following:

The gains in membership the past year were: By muster, 8,183; transfer, 3,608; reinstatement, 11,673. The losses—By death, 8,366; honorable discharge, 730; transfer, 2,990; suspension, 13,513; dishonorable discharge 76; delinquent reports, 5,022; net loss, 7,245.

"The observance of Memorial day was of a character to assure us that the heart of the people of the land is still in sympathy with the beautiful and impressive service. There have been, as there always be, some who will disregard the obligation that rest upon all the people to pay tribute to those whose valor secured them the blessings and the security which this and future generations will enjoy and share. We cannot but hail with delight the participation in the ceremonies of the school children of the land.

"The administration by the board of pensions of the pension laws, that for so many years had proven so vexatious and unsatisfactory, seems to have been adjusted to a degree of satisfaction. Complaint will never entirely cease, nor will cases of injustice be entirely eliminated from the administration of such a great trust, but by an honest, fair and liberal administration of the laws, we may reach the minimum of complaint and of injustice."

Commander Stewart urged the appointment of a committee whose duty would be to frame a proper bill and present the same to congress, providing for a pension of not less than $12 per month for all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines who may choose to apply.

The report of the junior vice commander-in-chief, James T. Averill, was devoted to the federal dead who rest in the national cemeteries in the south. It was in part as follows:

"The graves of Union soldiers in the north will continue to be remembered by kindred organizations when we have all answered the last roll call. The graves of the Confederate dead will also be the natural shrine of devotion, of loving kindred spirits for generations to come. It is evident that the main dependence in perpetuating our Memorial day in the southern departments must be our Sons of Veterans, the Women's Relief corps, and other kindred patriotic association, which may combine, inviting all sympathizing people to join them, in the formation of strong and permanent memorial association, as auxiliary societies."

The report of Inspector General F. A. Walsh contained the following figures:

Number of posts, 6,711, a loss of 5; members in good standing, 255,106, a loss of 9,162; aggregate of post relief funds, $380,869, an increase of $25,185; aggregate expenditure by posts for relief, $158,666, a decrease of $60,513. The post quartermasters and trustees have on hand $104,878. The value of the property owned by the posts is $1,-815,108.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—The Grand Army of the Republic yesterday selected Boston as the place in which the encampment will be held and elected the following officers: Commander-in-chief, General John C. Black, of Illinois; senior vice commander, Colonel C. Mason Keene, of California; junior vice commander, Colonel Harry Kessler, of Montana; surgeon-in-chief, George A. Harmon, of Ohio; chaplain-in-chief, Winfield Scott, of Arizona.

A proposition to admit Sons of Veterans into the Grand Army posts was strongly supported, but after an extended debate was defeated by a small majority. The encampment adopted a resolution requesting congress to pass a bill pensioning all veterans who have reached the age of 62 years.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic closed its 37th annual session yesterday afternoon after a protracted morning session. The newly elected officers, with the exception of Junior Vice Commander Kessler, who is now on the way from the Philippines, were installed. Commander-in-Chief Black announced the following appointments:

Assistant adjutant general, C. W. Patridge, of Illinois; quartermaster, Major Chas. Burrows, of New Jersey, reappointed; judge advocate general, James Tanner, of New York; inspector general, E. B. Wessen, of Iowa.

Council of Administration—Alabama, M. D. Wickersham; Arizona, Geo. Atkinson: Arkansas, A. A. Whissan; California and Nevada, A. V. Barrett; Colorado and Wyoming, U. S. Hollister; Connecticut, A. C. Hendricks; Delaware, Samuel Worrell; Florida, Charles Donovan; Georgia, G. A. Summerford; Idaho, Gorge M. Parsons; Illinois, T. B. Scott; Indiana, H. A. Root; Indian Territory, James Redfield; Kansas, T. H. Conroy; Kentucky, Jacob Seibert; Louisiana and Mississippi, C. H. Shute; Maryland, R. S. Sunstrom; Massachusetts, J. W. S. Harser; Michigan, E. N. Fenton; Minnesota, L. W. Collins; Missouri, J. T. Dew; Montana, S. H. Hansell; Nebraska, Andrew Traynor; New Hampshire, I. H. Foster; New Jersey, C. T. Tilden; New Mexico, John R. McFie; New York, James Owens; North Dakota, S. K. McGinnis; Ohio, A. A. Taylor; Oklahoma, W. Taylor; Oregon, W. M. Ingram; Pennsylvania, Thos. C. Sample; Potomac, B. F. Entrekin; Rhode Island, J. T. Kenyon; South Dakota, A. B. Nelson; Tennessee, N. Hacker; Texas; R. M. Moore; Utah, W. W. Bostaph; Vermont, A. C. Brown; Virginia and North Carolina, J. E. Fuller; Washington and Alaska, S. W. Clark; West Virginia, G. B. Woodcock; Wisconsin, Philip Cheek.

The endorsement by the committee of the service pension law was approved.

It was resolved to appoint a committee of five to investigate cases of discrimination against veterans in the civil service.

The encampment was unanimously adopted the following resolution introduced by Capt. P. H. Coney, of Topeka, Kan.:

"Resolved, That we congratulate that splendid soldier, exemplary commander and patriotic citizen, General Nelson A. Miles, upon his attainment of a distinguished and honorable retirement after a matchless record as a soldier of over 42 years' service, which began as a lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts infantry, progressing by the brightest grade of heroic patriotism from Manassas to Appomattox, during the greatest of all civil wars, from 1861 to 1865, and illuminating this record by his great military achievements as a successful Indian fighter and again as a great and judicial military disciplinarian and organizer."

STEEL ROOFING.

Strictly new, perfect, Semi-Hardened Steel Sheets, two feet wide, six feet long. The best Roofing, Siding or Ceiling you can use. We furnish nails free and paint roofing, two sides. Comes either flat corrugated or "V" crimped. Delivered free of all charges to all points in U. S. east of Mississippi River and north of Ohio River at $2.35 PER SQUARE. Prices to other points on application. A square means 100 square feet.

Write for Free Catalogue No. 297 on material bought from Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., W. 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago.

NEGRO POPULATION

In the Great Cities Is Dying Faster Than Births.

New York, Aug. 22.—The Herald publishes the following from its Washington bureau:

Is the negro population of the cities of the United States, except as it is recruited by arrivals from the country, decreasing as a result of an excess of deaths over births?

This is a question that has been answered affirmatively in some of the recent discussions of the race problem, but in no case have statistics been given tending to support the answer. All that has been written on the subject seems to have been based on assumption and personal observation, which would necessarily be narrow in scope. In many of the cities efforts are made to obtain accurate statistics of births and deaths. The death statistics are in many cases approximately accurate, but in no case can implicit reliance be placed upon the birth statistics.

Such statistics as there are, however, seem to point in the direction of confirming the theory that the death rate among negroes who reside in cities is considerably in excess of the birth rate. The vital statistics of the twelfth census are the most reliable of the kind that have yet been compiled, but it is recognized and admitted by the census officials that comparatively little reliance can be placed on the figures for births. They are given for only those parts of the country and those cities that have registration systems.

The census office was able to check the registration figures and supplement them to some extent, by adding together the number of children of less than one year of age found by the enumerators and the number of deaths during the census year of children under one year of age.

Allowing for the imperfection of the figures, when it is found that a great mass of statistics, collected in widely separated parts of the country, and based on different systems of registration, all point in one direction, there would seem to be justification for basing conclusions upon them. If this is true, there is no doubt that the negro population of the cities, if not recruited by arrivals from the country, would rapidly diminish.

Out of fifty-six cities reported by the census, in all parts of the country—north, south, east and west—the death rate among the negroes is found to be greater than the birth rate in fifty cities. The remaining six cities are nearly all places with very small negro populations, where the small excess of birth rate reported might be accounted for by an accidental falling off in the death rate for that particular year.

There is no part of the country in which the registration of vital statistics is so nearly perfect as in New England. For this reason the figures for Boston are particularly interesting. They show that during the census year there were 13,991 births and 11,277 deaths among the white population, making an excess of 2,714 births. Among the negro population of Boston in the same year the births numbered 240 and the deaths 327, making the excess of deaths 87.

In Greater New York there were 96,-164 births and 70,229 deaths among the white population, making the excess of births 15,935. Among the negro population there were 1,970 deaths and 1,430 births, making the excess of deaths 540.

In Buffalo there were 9,227 births and 5,157 deaths among the white population, making the excess of births 4,070. Among the negro population there were 29 births and 50 deaths, making the excess of deaths 31.

In Chicago there were 43,098 births and 27,533 deaths in the white population, making the excess of births 15,565. Among the negro population there were 389 births and 670 deaths, making the excess of deaths 290.

In St. Louis there were 12,960 births and 10,320 deaths among the white population, making the excess of births 2,640. Among the negro population there were 594 births and 1,155 deaths, making the excess of deaths 561.

In New Orleans there were 5,224 births among the white population, and 4,977 deaths, making the excess of births 247. Among the negro population there were 1,735 births and 3,310 deaths, making the excess of deaths 1,575.

About the same proportions were shown in the other cities, but the above examples are sufficient to demonstrate that if the births among the negro population of the registration cities are recorded with any approximate degree of accuracy the negro population in those cities is not increasing through the birth rate.

Some interesting light is thrown on this subject by the percentages of increase for the various elements of the population shown by the census reports. It is shown that, while the rate of increase for the entire population from 1890 to 1900 was 20.7 per cent, that for the negro population was but 18 per cent. If a comparison is made for the decade from 1880 to 1890 the result is still more striking. For that decade the increase of the total population was reported to be 24.9 per cent, while the increase of the negro population was reported to be but 13.5 per cent.

An analysis of the figures for 1890 and comparisons with 1880 and 1900 throw grave doubts on the accuracy of the figures for 1890. There is little doubt that some of the Southern states were not credited with all of the population that they contained in 1890, and a careful study of the figures seems to show that in many of them the negro population was reported at considerably less than the true figures. If this is true the result would be that the increase in the negro population from 1880 to 1890 was really larger than 13.5 per cent and consequently the increase from 1890 to 1900 was less than 18 per cent.

An interesting sidelight could be thrown upon the general question of the increase in the negro population if reliable statistics were obtainable as to the numbers of full blooded negroes and the numbers of mulattoes. An attempt was made in the census of 1890 to classify the negroes in proportion to the purity of their blood, but the results obtained was so unsatisfactory that nothing of the kind was done when the last census was taken.

Professor Bloomfield, of Johns Hopkins University, wrote a remarkable series of articles about ten years ago, in which he discussed the race question from the standpoint of a naturalist and anthropologist and reached the conclusion that the percentage of full blooded negroes was gradually decreasing. Professor Bloomfield believed that the Darwinian law of natural selection was working in the negro race and that, in accordance therewith, there was a constant tendency on the part of both men and women to mate with those of lighter color than themselves.

So far as there may be fresh infusions of white blood into the race the bleaching out process would be accelerated, but, of course, it would require many centuries to so far eliminate the negro blood as to make the race as a whole lose the distinctive characteristics of the negro.

Woolen Mills to Close.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 22.—The several woolen mills in Olneyville, operated by the American Woolen company, will be closed for one week beginning next Monday. They include the National, Providence, Riverside, Weybosset, Manton and the Valley Worsted Mills, and employ over 6,000 operatives.

GEN. CHAFFEE GUARDING COAST IN THE WAR GAME

GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

Portland, Me., Aug. 25.—Major General A. R. Chaffee is to command the land forces in he army maneuvers that are to guard the Maine coast, protecting it against the theoretical attack of the enemy under command of Admiral A. S. Barker. Not since the civil war has Portland beheld such an array of military as is here now. The maneuvers are planned to begin at midnight tonight, and General Chaffee has a fleet that is now at sea.

SALISBURY DEAD.

Famous English Statesman Has Passed From Earth.

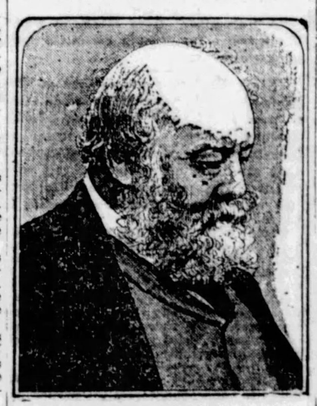
Hatfield, Eng., Aug. 24.—Lord Salisbury's coffin has been finally closed. The servants and family will act as bearers at the funeral which will be held at the end of the week, when Lord Edward Cecil, military secretary of the Egyptian army and fourth son of the deceased statesman, reaches England from Egypt.

Ambassador Choate today telegraphed to Hatfield expressing in behalf of the American nation sorrow at the death of Lord Salisbury.

The text of Mr. Choate's message, as addressed to Lord Cranboue, was as follows:

"I have heard this morning with the deepest regret of the death of your illustrious father. The people of the United States will sincerely sympathize with those of England in deploring the loss of the great statesman."

London, Aug. 24.—The newspapers, some of which appeared with black borders, devoted the bulk of their space to the last hours and career of the Marquis



LORD SALISBURY.

of Salisbury, who died Saturday night. In their editorials they pay warm tributes and express deep admiration for the dead man, recognizing that with him there passes away the last of the great English statesmen of the Victorian era, as well as the last of the brilliant group of European statesmen which included Bismarck, Gortchakoff and Andrassy. It is held that his work in the domain of foreign policy that will be best remembered with gratitude was his constant endeavor to preserve peace. He is spoken of as the true representative type of the unambitious, conservative and aristocratic class.

The Feeling in France.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The death of Lord Salisbury made considerable impression here. Although the late statesman had retired from politics the feeling prevails here that his disappearance will contribute to strengthen the position of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, which circumstance is not thought likely to promote friendship between the two countries. The ability, prudence and moderation of the former premier are frankly recognized, though some of his sarcastic utterances are recalled. It is acknowledged that while he firmly upheld Great Britain's interests at the same time he always strove to prevent a rupture with France and it is admitted that the Fashoda incident would have been far more dangerous had any other statesman been in power.

London Spectator characterizes Secretary of State John Hay as one of the most successful living diplomats.

GOT TO

Have Sharp Brains Nowadays or Drop Back.

The man of today no matter what his calling, needs a sharp brain and to get this he needs food that not only gives muscle and strength but brain and nerve power as well.

A carpenter and builder of Marquette, Mich., who is energetic and wants to advance in his business read an article about food in a religious paper and in speaking of his experience he said: "Up to three years ago I had not been able to study or use my thinking powers to any extent. There was something lacking and I know now that it was due to the fact that my food was not rebuilding my brain.

"About this time I began the use of the condensed food Grape-Nuts and the result has been I can think and plan with some success. It has not only rebuilt my brain until it is stronger and surer and more active but my muscles are also harder and more firm where they used to be loose and soft and my stomach is now in perfect condition. I can endure more than twice the amount of fatigue and my nights' rest always completely restores me. In other words I am enjoying life and I attribute it to the fact that I have found a perfect food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE ATTACK ON PORTLAND

Portland, Me., Aug. 21.—Theoretically a hostile fleet sailed from the tropics today to attack Portland, and secret service agents notified the United States government of the fact. In this way began the mimic war in which detachments of the United States army and the combined fleets of the North Atlantic squadron are to take part during the next ten days. The fleet which is supposed to be sailing towards Portland, really is at anchor off Rockland, where it will remain for the two days which would be consumed if it was actually approaching from the tropics. Then the vessels will appear in this harbor and commence operations. In the meantime, prompted by the imaginary receipt, this forenoon, of news of the advance of the enemy's ships the army of defense will assemble and prepare itself for the protection of the harbor and the city.

The local batteries being the first naturally to hear the news of the threatening danger, responded promptly, and by noon all the companies had gone into camp and taken up active duties. The First and Second regiments, which constitute the entire state militia, started as soon as notified for Portland and they were in camp in good season. Before Sunday night additional forces from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York will be here, ready to assist in preventing the operations of the enemy from being successful.

Major General A. R. Chaffee is to command the land forces. The enemy will be under Rear Admiral A. S. Barker.

TWO-MINUTE TIME.

Lou Dillon Breaks the World's Record for Trotting.

Readville, Mass., Aug. 24.—Lou Dillon broke the world's trotting record on the mile track here today, going in 2:00 flat.

The previous record was 2:02¼, held by Cresceus, made at Columbus, O., last year.

Lou Dillon's time by quarters today was:

First quarter, 30¼; second quarter, 30½; third quarter, 30¼; last quarter, 29.

Lou Dillon's best time before today was 2:02¼, or a half second slower than the record held by Cresceus. She made the half today in 1:01¼ and the three-quarters in 1:41.

The mare was driven by Millard Sanders. She received a magnificent ovation from an immense gathering when she completed the mile.

Lou Dillon is owned by C. K. Billings.

When Lou started out to break records and on her first attempt showed a mile in 2:06 1-4, her speed averaged 41.82 feet a second, which figure she increased to 42.32 feet a second, when she placed the wagon mark at 2:04 1-4. Her first trial in sulky resulted in a mile in 2:04 1-4, on which occasion she traveled 42.49 feet a second, while her second and successful effort to the two wheeler, brought her time down to 2:03 1-2, and her distance a second up to 42.73 feet.

Cresceus' average a second on his mile in 2:02 1-4, was 43.19 feet.

THE BIG AERODROME.

Widewater, Va., Aug. 22.—Langley's big Aerodrome was placed in position on the superstructure of the house boat late yesterday afternoon. The whole airship force worked on the body, arranging machinery and adjusting the wings, until sundown. The firing machine then was returned to the interior. It was the first time that it had been exposed to the press representatives. Her machinery and dimensions were plainly visible. Amidships is a great mass of wheels, rods, boilers, pistons and various other mechanical devices. It is exceedingly complicated. The body consists of several long steel bars centrally located. With bowsprit and rudder it will measure sixty feet. Close to the motor is the navigator's car. This is built for a weight of 150 pounds. It probably will carry Prof. Manley, who was in it repeatedly yesterday afternoon. The gasoline motor, which weighs 200 pounds, generates something in excess of 47-horse power. It is connected with bars with the propellers, about six feet in diameter, capable of revolving twelve hundren times per minute. The motor power is sufficient to produce a velocity of forty miles per hour. Placed equally about the ship are five empty conical bodies, designed as floats to keep the airship up when she strikes the water. Fore and aft are two strong platforms on each side, to support the wings. These are of delicate but rigid construction, 20 by 10 feet, allowing a sustaining capacity of 500 square feet. During the week repeated photographs of the machine were made. The wings were placed in compartments on the superstructure and repeatedly adjusted.

HUMBERTS FOUND GUILTY

Paris, Aug. 22.—All members of the Humbert family were found guilty.

The court sentenced Madame Humbert and her husband each to five years' imprisonment and to a hundred francs fine.

Emile Daurignac was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Romain Daurignac was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Madame and M. Humbert will undergo solitary confinement during their term of imprisonment.

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Send Your Application At Once To The Physicians' Institute.

They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Gauge Supreme Electric Belts, the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.

Nine years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter.

There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong.

Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficent laws of the State.

Five years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the superintendence of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached that stage of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supreme."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened or lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—100 gauge—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. Whenever in the opinion of our staff of specialists the wonderful curative and revitalizing forces of electricity will cure you we send you, free of all cost, one of these Supreme Electric Belts. It is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write today for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to the Physicians' Institute, at 1253 Unity Building, Chicago, Ills.

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Handsome, intelligent, young lady worth $30,000 will marry immediately and assist kind husband financially. Address Jessie, 19 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

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From 40 to 300 acres in Lenawee and adjoining counties. Best farming lands in Southern Michigan. G. W. & W. W. CROPOOT, Adrian, Mich.

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Odorized Preparations of millions of roses and leaves a delicate, lasting odor on every article it touches. To quickly advertise and introduce our Oriental perfumes, one in every town or village in the United States, we will present to show it. Enclose stamp help pay postage. ORIENTAL PERFUME CO., New York City, 27 3d Avenue; sample dozen 10c.

WRIGHT'S TRIAL.

London, Aug. 24.—The proceedings in the case of J. Whitaker Wright, the company promoter, were resumed in the Guild Hall police court today. The attendance of the public was not large. Wright appeared to be calmly confident.

In formally opening the prosecution, Horace Avory, senior counsel for the treasury, described the circumstances of Wright's departure for New York and his extradition and said the broad facts of the prosecution's case were that Wright, being managing director of the London and Globe, British-American and Standard exploration companies used these names as suited his purpose for stock exchange speculations and engaged wholly in fictitious transactions.

Ccunsel added as evidence that Wright controlled all the financial operations of

J. WHITTAKER WRIGHT.

the companies, that the much discussed speech of the late Lord Dufferin at a shareholder's meeting was written by Wright. Mr. Avory concluded with saying that the losses of shareholders in the capital of the three companies amounted to $25,000,000 and that of 389,575 shares of the London and Globe Finance corporation originally held by Wright

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

The highest office of thought is to direct action, the action which makes for character, freedom, serious truth.

Thursday.

It is action that counts, action that breaks through the barriers of ruts, is made powerful through victory, originality, moral contests, and intellectual research.

Friday.

Let the deepest purpose of your life be the unceasing endeavor to seize moral and spiritual opportunities.

Saturday.

First deliberate, then act. Discover how events are tending, then move with them, when your soul approves. Thus shall every thought be effectual.

Sunday.

The law of the inner life is Know Thyself: seek first the creative kingdom, the spiritual centre of calm, self-poised self-control, then regulate the entire outer life in accordance with this high ideal.

Monday.

Selfishness is waste of force; altruism is its wisest concentration.

Tuesday.

Constantly broaden your horizon; be more tolerant and more eager to listen to an opponent's statements.

HORATIO W. DRESSER.

Observations

By "The Saunterer"

There was once a gentleman who lived some years ago, who said that boys should be kept in a barrel and fed through the bunghole until they were men, but after all, though the youngsters sometimes create a reign of terror through exuberance of spirits, they are not always the aggressors. I watched the things that happened to one of the small fry during a 5-minute car ride the other morning, and from the Saunterer's viewpoint the small boy got the worst of it. To begin with he rode on the platform and was crowded and hustled by others who wanted the space he was taking. The hat of a man riding on the inside blew off of his head. It flew across the car and sailed out the opposite window. The car was going at a high rate of speed and could not be brought to a standstill until the hat was left half a block or more behind. The small boy was off the car almost as soon as the hat. He picked it up and ran through the sun and heat to restore it to its owner. That gentleman left his place leisurely, looking dour and scur, went out to the platform, took his property from its rescuer, and went back to his seat without a word of thanks.

A moment later the car stopped at the point where a change of conductors is made. The retiring official jumped to the ground and carried with him the small boy, pretending he was going to hold him until the car had gone. It was a joke to the conductor and to a few grinning ones who looked on, but it was deadly earnest to the little fellow he was tormenting and the child wept accordingly. He was thrown on the car just as it moved away, but he had been none the less unhappy and needlessly worried. And for what and why? Think it over.

Back in the early days when Virginia was a royal province, there was a law passed to the effect that in every county the court should cause to be set up a pillory, a pair of stocks, and a whipping post near the courthouse, and a ducking-stool in such a place as should be thought convenient.

The ducking stool was designed especially for the punishment of "Babbling Women," divulgers of false news, in other words scandal-mongers. In 1662 the following statute dealing with criminals of this description was enacted:

"Whereas many Babbling Women slander and scandalize their Neighbors, for which their poor Husbands are often involved in chargeable and vexatious Suits, and cast in great Damages: Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in Actions of Slander, occasioned by the Wife, after Judgment passed for the Damages, the Woman shall be punished by Ducking; and if the Slander be so enormous as to be adjudged at greater Damages than Five hundred pounds of Tobacco, then the Woman to suffer a Ducking for each Five hundred pounds of Tobacco adjudged against the Husband, if he refuse to pay the Tobacco."

In those days, tobacco was the current coin, and to touch a man or woman's pocketbook is always a severe penance for the one "touched," but think of the salutatory effect of a ducking-stool on a woman gossip dressed in her Sunday gown! It is simply beautiful. Of course there are men "babblers," but their cases can be dealt with by a libel suit. The law is lenient with women offenders, but can't you imagine how scandal would cease if the ducking-stool stood at the turn of the lane?

There is another kind of harm-worker, perhaps more insidiously dangerous than those of malicious tongues. These are the kind who stimulate the worst in people; who put you in a devil-may-care frame of mind; make you think nothing is worth while and none is good; make you feel sick of everything and say, "what's the use of trying?" Here are more applicants for the ducking-stool, though perhaps in proportion to their offence, a slow immersion in boiling oil would be more appropriate.

"Beyond a doubt, in at least two shops, I am judged a swindler, and so far as I can see there is nothing I can do to remove the impression," she said, dropping in a despairing heap in a chair. "I never was strong in arithmetic, and when it comes to making change I am a hopeless imbecile. The other day I paid a bill. The cashier gave me back four dollars and seventy-five cents in change. The small change was in three quarter pieces, which I held in my hand. From my point of view, I should have had a dollar more and endeavored to convince the cashier that he had made a mistake. He had the seventy-five cents in mind, because it had disappeared. I was arguing from the dollar standpoint with no thought of the seventy-five cents. He kept insisting, 'but you have it.' I kept insisting that more was coming to me. Finally light broke upon my benighted vision and I acknowledged he was right and I was wrong.

"You had that seventy-five cents in your hand all the time," the cashier said with a suspicious and withering glance.

"It was a dollar I was talking about," I insisted gently, "but I see that I was mistaken."

"You had that seventy-five cents in your hand all the time," he repeated sternly," and I went away, powerless to explain, feeling like a thief caught in the act.

"Today I did it again. I bought something that amounted to thirty-five cents, giving a half dollar piece in payment. Fifteen cents were returned to me, and then the quirk in my intellect inspired me to demand another nickel.

"I want five cents more," I stated in a voice that filled the shop.

The clerk was very courteous and asked if he had not given me the correct change.

"No," I told him, "my bill was only thirty-five cents, I gave you fifty, and you gave me back fifteen, so you see, I want another nickel."

He smiled, a calm, superior smile, and answered: "Excuse me, but I don't see it that way."

I did some quick figuring, began to feel myself getting red in the face, and fled from the shop, once more with that thief like sensation. Now I am going to explain without acknowledging myself a knave or a fool.

"Study simple problems in addition and subtraction," advised one with a practical turn of mind, "in time you may regain your reputation for honesty, and you can live down the past."

Some one told me the other day of a novel way to learn French as "she should be spoke." It is by the graphophone method. The records are each conversations in French, from primer talk to discourses of the Parisian Salon. As the graphophones come prepared for action, there are twenty-five records, comprising something like four thousand words, a very good vocabulary after it has been absorbed. There is an accompanying textbook with the conversations printed in both French and English, which can be followed while the machine instructs.

Other languages may, of course, be studied by the same means, and a pure accent secured. This is learning made easy. All you have to do is to get a graphophone, load it for action, and start the wheels. The machine does the rest while you wait and listen, and absorb sufficient French or any tongue you wish, so that you may tell your tale of woe or joy, or get your wants supplied while traveling in foreign parts where United States is not yet the correct interchange of thought expression.

The Cozy Corner

A PLEA FOR THOUGHTFULNESS

Dear Cosy Corner friends, many of you—both children and grown-ups—are now spending a happy holiday in the country, by the seashore, or among the mountains. How we enjoy Mother Nature during these long, glorious summer days! As I write in the shadow of a stately pine, with Master Babykins on a rug at my feet. I can look down the valley at flower-sprinkled meadows, where cattle are placidly grazing, or, glancing in another direction, catch a glimpse of the snow-crowned summit of Pike's Peak. All is beautiful, serene and harmonious, and such surroundings are a blessing alike to mind and body.

But I did not commence this letter with the intention of describing beautiful scenery, but to speak a word in behalf of the pets we may not take with us on our vacations—the cats, dogs and birds that must endure the heat, dust and noise we leave behind us, and must also lose the pleasure of our company.

It is only just that we should make the best possible provision for their comfort while we are away, and it is true that

"Evil is wrought
By want of thought
As well as by want of heart."

And it is both thoughtless and cruel to leave these pets to "rustle for themselves" during the summer days. If by any chance you have ever really suffered for a drink of water, you can better appreciate the keen anguish that is daily experienced by some of our "brothers in fur and feathers" in every city where there are no drinking fountains adapted to their needs.

If we really care to remedy this suffering, a strong and earnest protest from each and every woman in a town would soon cause these small drinking fountains to be placed where every thirst-tortured creature could quench its thirst.

Do not say, "I have no influence—I can do no good." Everyone has influence and can make it count for good if she will, and it is a well established fact that if the majority of women in any town actively and unanimously insist upon any reform, it will be accomplished.

Then, to those who visit the west, I wish to say a word in behalf of the donkeys, or burros; how much these patient, picturesque little animals contribute to the fun of your holidays, and how shamefully they are generally treated! Because they can subsist upon very little, their (ofttimes) miserly keepers almost starve them. The usual charge here in the mountains for riding a burro is 50 cents an hour. From dawn until dusk they are in requisition by first one merry party and then another; patiently they toil along the narrow trails and up the steep ascents with their light-hearted burdens, then retrace their steps and are tied to posts until another party of tourists decides to take a ride, or to have their pictures taken on donkey-back.

Originally, these little animals cost their owners only eight or ten dollars apiece, so they pay for themselves many times over during the season; then, when the merry sight-seers have gone and the snow begins to fly, they are turned loose to exist as best they can during the cold and stormy months of winter.

Curses, blows and scanty fare are their usual portion, but we can bring a gleam of brightness to them if we only will. It is a trifling thing to do to slip an apple, or a biscuit into our pocket, and with them reward the submissive creature after our ride, but the burro will appreciate it, and if everyone would do this, think of the difference it would make to him. Then, too, a kindly but strongly expressed sentiment of disapproval from patrons might cause the "black-snake" whip of the drivers to descend less frequently and with less force upon the animals. Just try these suggestions as you have opportunity, and see for yourselves how they will work.

Kittie M. Harbaugh.

WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

John Curtis, a resident of California, writes that he would like to be told just how to make good salt-rising bread. Can anyone tell John?

"A Subscriber" from Michigan would like a recipe for making the sticky kind of court-plaster.

"Nellie Bly" tells the readers of The Blade that in her church the ladies made a "good round sum" by holding a handkerchief bazaar. They each wrote to their friends out of the town, asking that they send a handkerchief for this sale, and the result was that these useful articles were received from nearly state in the union.

Some were plain and useful, others very fine, and good only to look at; some had a history, and some were donated by distinguished people, which gave to them an additional value.

This same society had previously given an apron sale along the same plan, and both were very successful, though what constitutes a "good round sum" may differ in different localities.

When you have a cup brimful of any liquid to carry, counteract the motion imparted by your steps by a vertical one. As you walk, gently sway the cup from side to side on the same level. If the motion is even and steady, the up and down waves will be almost exactly equalized and the liquid unspilled.—Good Housekeeping.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Serving cold, fruit soups is a custom borrowed from the Germans and is a good way to use the second quality of fruit that is not presentable in a natural condition. Here is given a recipe for

CHERRY AND PINEAPPLE SOUP.

Stone a cupful of sour cherries and set aside, with one or two slices of pineapple cut in small pieces. Grate the rest of the pineapple, crack the cherry stones and add the meats to the apple with a pint of cherries and a quart of water; let this cook for twenty minutes, or until the cherries are soft, then stir into the hot soup one-half cupful of sugar and two teaspoonfuls of arrowroot made smooth in a little cold water. After this has cooked ten mintues, strain and set aside to cool. Serve ice cold, with a cupful of reserved cherries and pineapple added the last thing. Macaroons or any sweet crackers are eaten with these soups.

Buffalo bugs show a decided preference for any article that is of a red color, and Mrs. F. R. H., of Idaho, recommends that housekeepers who are troubled with these pests, keep strips of red flannel in their closets to attract the bugs, which can be easily transferred each day from the cloth to the fire.

The property and management of the Boston Cooking School have been transferred to the Simmons College, where the courses formerly carried on will be supplemented by others and the general usefulness of the school increased.

You close your house in winter to keep out the cold air; why not work the same principle in summer and, after thoroughly airing the house early in the morning, close it and keep out the hot air? You will find this way will give you more comfortable rooms than when the doors and windows are left open so as "to get what air there may be stirring"—you will get the air all right, but it will be hot air.

One of the most practical of schools, and one which will do more to eliminate the troubles of housekeeping from the lives of women, than a century of lectures and talking, is that of home training in New York, where girls are taught the practical duties of everyday life. Cooking, bed-making, sweeping, dusting, laundry work and economical and good buying of supplies comprise the lessons.

Each squad of girls take turns in doing the various duties of the school, and when they are in some degree familiar with any branch of work, they are allowed to make outside engagements as waitresses, or assistants at dinners or entertainments and to help women who may not need them for more than an hour or two each day. They are paid for this work and it is an incentive to them to become as proficient as possible.

A delicious dish with which to begin the breakfast, is made by peeling ripe peaches, dusting with powdered sugar, and placing them on ice until they are as cold as cold can be. Then serve with whipped cream, and on a hot morning you will forget the weather in your pleasure of eating the peaches. The effect upon your stomach is another thing, however.

In making cake, if you will sift the baking powder into the batter the last thing you do before putting the cake into the oven, you will have better results than if you sift it into the flour and stir it in the usual way.

Do not make the mistake of thinking to be "real neighborly" means that you shall run in at the back door of your neighbor's house at any time of day that suits you. No one really likes this kind of intimacy, though many are obliged to put up with it rather than offend an ignorant woman who knows no better. Better be too formal in such matters than too familiar. One who had been a close observer of human nature during a long and peaceful life with her neighbors, declared that there was nothing better to promote friendship and good feeling among neighbors than a tight board fence between the back yards, with no gate or loose board where one could slip through to make morning visits.

A LAND OF EXTREMES.

A COLOSAL CALIFORNIA PUMPKIN.
—The Scien tific American Supplement (New York).

California is a land of extremes and the abode of big things—huge plants, fruits, trees and animals. The native sons and daughters have a propensity to boast of the wonders of their country, but they have reason for their boasting. Charles F. Holder, in The Scientific American Supplement, writing of California says, among other things:

"In Southern California the vegetation is often remarkable for its size. At Santa Barbara is a grapevine which covers several hundred square feet, the vine itself resembling a tree, said to be the largest vine in the world, though this is open to doubt, for some of the old vines of Spain are of enormous size. Whether it is due to the newness of the soil and the fact that it is not yet exhausted by successive farming is not known, but nearly everything here grows very large and rapidly. The tree known as the Australian black wattle will attain a height of 50 or more feet in five years, palms the same height in less than 20 years, and eucalyptus 100 feet in less time; so that it is a common saying in Southern California that barren ground can be taken and made to look like a place 50 years old in five years. The extraordinary growth of flowering plants and shrubs in Southern California is noticed. The eastern heliotrope grows in the form of a vine reaching 20 feet upward, covering the fronts of houses, in some way resisting the frost if at all protected by overhanging roof. In the city of Pasadena many remarkable examples of large growth are seen, one being a potato, which was trained to grow upon a trellis and assumed the form of a lusty vine over 12 feet high, producing an extraordinary number of potatoes.

"Some of the photographs of field pumpkins taken in the fall in Southern California might well be considered open to suspicion, so enormous are the productions. One pumpkin exhibited in Los Angeles was so huge that a calf was held in the interior while a photographer took its picture. ..... Another colossal pumpkin raised in 1901 weighed two hundred and thirty pounds, and when dug out after the pack-o'-lantern fashion afforded a playhouse for the rancher's little daughter, if we may judge by the picture. In the old days California pears were famous all over the civilized world for their size, but today this reputation applies to all fruits. Strawberries grown here are sometimes so large that three or four would fill a plate. Sweet potatoes are often mammoth—four feet in length—while the oranges, the immense navels which sometimes hang upon the trees for a year, probably excel in size any similar fruit anywhere. In a Pasadena garden in the summer of 1902 could be seen string beans with pods three feet in length, presenting an extraordinary spectacle, and as though the vine was hung with green snakes. But this extraordinary growth can not be attributed to the soil of Southern California, as the seeds are said by Mr. Charles Richardson to have come originally from China, the growth not being abnormal, though doubtless when the wonderful plants are distributed over the state some patriotic Californian will claim that the bean is due to the remarkable soil and climate of California."

DROPPED LETTER QUOTATIONS

FOURTH WEEK.

1—"Ring out the ——, ring in the ——."
2—"Oh, on —— day, when from east and from west,
From —— and from —— comes the pilgrim and ——,
When the —— —— New Englander sees round —— ——,
The old broken links of —— restored."
3—"After Adam, work was ——,
But after Christ, work turns to a ——."
4—"A little more than ——, and less than ——."
5—"Weariness can —— upon the flint, while restive —— finds the —— —— hard."
6—"A friend should —— a friend's ——."

SWEET AND SOUR.

Mrs. Mae R. writes: "I would like to learn through The Blade how to candy cherries, or other fruits. I have found many reliable recipes in The Blade, and would like this one, and also one for making what are called 'Crum Cookies.'"

To prepare candied cherries we give this recipe, taken from the Boston Cooking School Magazine:

Candied Cherries.

Stone and weigh the cherries, and allow four pounds of sugar to eight pounds of fruit. Put the sugar and fruit in layers in an earthen dish, cover and let it stand over night. In the morning place over the fire and let it come to the boiling point, then remove the cherries with a skimmer and put them on dishes. Boil the syrup one hour, put into it one-half of the cherries and cook ten minutes, remove these and put in the rest of the cherries and cook them for ten minutes. Put all of the fruit into the hot syrup and set them away over night. The next morning drain the cherries from the syrup and place them loosely on platters to dry in the sun. Boil the syrup until it is like honey and every day pour a little of this over the cherries until all has been absorbed. Turn the cherries daily until perfectly dry, which will be in about ten days, then pack in layers between sheets of waxed paper.

Other fruits are prepared in a like manner, varying the amount of sugar to suit the fruit.

If half rhubarb juice is used in making jelly of most kinds of fruit or berries, the flavor will be much improved.

Chutney.

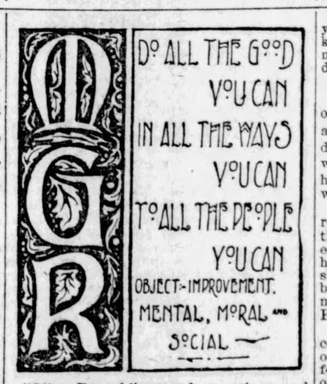
Chop fifteen good sized, ripe tomatoes, two small onions, one large red pepper. Mix with one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one tablespoonful white mustard seed, one tablespoonful of celery seed, and a tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. Add one cupful of vinegar and let it boil for two hours; strain, bottle and seal. This is excellent for flavoring soups or gravies; without straining it makes a good relish for cold meats.

Elderberry Wine.

(Requested.)

To one quart of the blossoms picked from the stems and tightly packed, add three and one-half pounds of sugar, one lemon sliced, and four quarts of boiling water. Let this stand until luke warm, then add a cake of compressed yeast, or three tablespoonfuls of soft hop yeast. Keep in a warm place for three or four days, then strain and bottle.

Dandelion wine is made in the same way, using the tops of the flowers only. Both of these wines are most excellent for family use in case of illness.



"Olive Branch" extends greetings and good advice:

Dear M. G. R. friends: I have staid away for a long time, much longer than I would like to, but doing housework, studying mathematics and music, and taking care of my flower beds seem to prevent me from doing much else. Some way, the weeds in those flower beds make their appearance every few days; no sooner do I think I have them all weeded out, than they spring up again.

In this respect I think our minds are like flower beds. We may cultivate and fill them with precious flowers of thought, gathering our treasure from many different sources, transplanting from other "gardens of the mind" that are more richly stored than our own, but without the most watchful care, the rank weeds will grow, and we need constantly to weed out all that will make our own lives less beautiful, and replace the vain and idle thoughts with those which will make for good.

We are told that if we don't want dull thoughts to come, we must keep them away like we do the weeds in our garden. Fill the beds so full of flowers that there isn't any room for weeds.

"Kind hearts are the gardens,
Kind thought are the roots,
Kind words are the blossoms,
Kind deeds are the fruits."

"Captain Nemo," you are right; Mother Nature is a dear friend and teacher who understands our moods at all times, and can always soothe and comfort us, but it is the Divine love speaking to us through the works of His hand.

"Sunflower Kid," that practical bit of advice you gave us at the beginning of the year—viz: to make our good resolutions 365 times a year instead of once for all, has been a help to me; I wonder if it has proven so to others. "A Westerner" and "Jess MacDonald," "Illinois," cannot you add one more to your list of "best friends," and let me be the one? "Hoosere Puer Poeta," the M. G. R. girls are never silent to any cry of pity, so some one will be sure to hear and answer you. "Loal," I hope you are enjoying a vacation in the country among

The birds,
The bees,
The flowers,
And the trees.

"Omega," I have never yet seen a mountain, though I expect to some day, and it may be your favorite one—who knows?

I much prefer a serial to a discussion, and send these names as my choice for the writers thereof: "Hoosere Puer Poeta," "A Westerner," "Omega," "Coralyn," "Irma" and "Pericles," W. Va.

Has "John, Jr." deserted us because we scolded so much about his chapter of the story? I wish I could speak a word to each one of the M. G. R.'s, but there are so many I cannot, so I will say goodbye, and leave you with these words of encouragement:

Fear not to build thine aerie in the heights
Where golden splendors lie,
And trust thyself unto thine inmost soul
In single faith alway;
And God will make divinely real
The highest form of thine ideal."

"Olive Branch," N. Y.

Another wanderer returns: I have been trying for almost a year to muster up enough courage to ask if Miss Prudence will forgive my neglectful past and allow me to come back to the fold again. Soon after I joined the M. G. R. our subscription to The Blade expired, and we neglected to renew it for a long time, so I did not see the column, but a year ago I renewed—or rather I subscribed for it for myself—as I am now an old married woman with a good husband and the dearest sixteen months' old boy you ever saw. Awaiting anxiously to know if I may come again, I will sign my old M. G. R. name of—"Vera," Indiana.

And still another who comes, doubtful of her welcome: Do not be afraid, girls and boys, if you are sorry you have not done your whole duty in the past, you will find Miss Prudence very lenient to her M. G. R. children, and she has a welcome for all.

I wonder if I am too late in coming to redeem myself for not having lived up to the rules and written "something interesting" for so long a time? If I may have the opportunity of trying again, I shall do better in the future. I have been more fortunate than some of our members in that I have seen one M. G. R. badge besides my own.

Before I go I wish to invite you all to come out to the farm and spend a "day or so" with me. This is especially meant for the girls who have to work in the city offices. I will try to give you all a good time, and when you leave, each one shall carry away with her a big bunch of sweet peas, as a reminder of her visit to—"Little Girl," Pennsylvania.

Vacation time is nearly over, and we must begin to think seriously how we can make our column in The Blade more interesting—if possible—and decide upon our winter's work. In a general way, several of the M. G. R.'s have expressed themselves in favor of a serial; others favor a discussion, and still others think an individual story each month, or oftener, will bring more of our girls and boys into prominence. Whatever the majority think best, that will we do. Send your opinions at once so we may begin our especial work as early as possible.

QUITE TOO SWEEPING.

There once was a woman so wofully neat
That she swept a whole family into the street.
She lectured on tidiness, day after day,
Till her children ran off to the neighbors' to play.
And, sometimes the "lord of the manor" would roam
From his beautiful house, which was never a home.
'Twas a splendid expression of beauty and art,
But it did not possess home's one requisite, heart.

But this woman worked on with her brush and her broom,
With her servants she battled through room after room;
She waxed and she polished her beautiful floors
Till her friends hardly ventured inside of her doors.
Her carpets so velvety one would refuse
To walk on, until he had dusted his shoes;
Her chairs all so tidied, without and within,
That to sit on them seemed little less than a sin.

Her children had toys which they never could spread
O'er immaculate floors; nor could cookies or bread
Be eaten where crumbs might be scattered about,
For her house was like "wax-work" within and without.
Of dust, just the least little innocent bit
Would bring on a something akin to a fit,
And a tidy or picture a trifle awry
Could never escape her most diligent eye.

Her children grew up, and they hurried away
As soon as they could, scarcely caring to stay
Where brooms were a-whisking; they sighed for a nest,
Still neat, but inviting a spirit of rest.
And the day when the last of her little ones left,
And the home of their smiles was forever bereft,
She said, while for dust she still searched up and down,
They know I'm the finest housekeeper in town."

—Nixon Waterman in Good Housekeeping.

Training is everything. The peach was once a bitter almond; cauliflower is nothing but cabbage with a college education. —Mark Twain.

Banner Puzzlers

For July.

New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS SHE?

She was a celebrated dancer, born in Vienna June 23, 1810. She received her early training in that city, and at the age of 7 years appeared on the boards of the Karnther Thor theatre. She went to Italy in 1827 to complete her education, being received with great enthusiasm on her return, in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, St. Petersburg and London. In 1841 she created equal enthusiasm in America. Returning from this country a millionaire, she retired to a villa in the neighborhood of Hamburg, but later removed to her native city, where she died November 27, 1884.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man divides a sum of money among his children in such a way that the 1st and 2nd together have $500; the 2nd and 3rd, $700; the 3rd and 4th, $500; the 1st and 4th, $300; the 1st and 3rd, $600. Find the sum divided, and the share of each.

MISS ELLEN.

3.—HOUR-GLASS.

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X X X O X X X
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O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X
X X X X O X X X X

1.—Incapable of being tamed.
2.—To pass through.
3.—To permit.
4.—A monkey.
5.—A vowel.
6.—A large bird.
7.—A forest tree.
8.—Close of day.
9.—Not called into action.

Centrals downward name the Muse who was said to preside over tragedy.

METTA.

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Ho nowam ni rou shuro fo esea,
Trunnacio, yoc, nad crah ot asleep,
Hewn napi dan shiguan kare het bowr,
A simtermigi glean huto!"

BELLA DONNA.

5.—QUERY.

Who introduced the resolution that led to American Independence?

HAWKEYE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Man dwells apart, though not alone—
He walks among his peers unread;
The best of thoughts which he has known,
For lack of listeners are not said."

DODE.

Answers to Puzzles of Aug. 13.

1.—George Gordon Byron.
2.—Words forming half-square: Idaho, date, ate, he, O.
3.—89 and ½.
4.—"On beds of green sea-flowers thy limbs shall be laid;
Around thy white bones the red coral shall grow;
Of thy fair yellow locks threads of amber be made,
And every part suit thy mansion below."
5.—Three dynasties of kings have ruled in France—the Meerwings, the Carlings, and the Capetians.
6.—Fitz-Green Halleck wrote:
"At midnight in his guarded tent,
The Turk was dreaming of the hour
When Greece, her knee in suppliance bent,
Should tremble at his power."

Chat.

W. P. E., G. E. Johnson, Geo. W. Hazelton, M. H. Williams, Mrs. H. Larned, W. C. Mollett and W. Lake "toed the mark" in the Cademy this morning.

It seems that W. Lake has not been feeling the need of the sympathy extended to him by the Schoolmistress concerning the criticisms made on a recent problem. He says when he knows he is right, no one can disturb his equanimity.

G. E. Johnson, you were correct in answering that problem. Come again.

Girls, the boys are away ahead of you in sending in new work for the Column. Metta and Hawkeye are the only steady contributors. Cannot you do better than that in the future? The prize for the best

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

One day, in huckleberry time, when little Johnny Flails
And half a dozen other boys were starting with their pails
To gather berries, Johnny's pa, in talking with him, said
That he could tell him how to pick so he'd come out ahead.
"First find your bush," said Johnny's pa, "and stick to it till
"You've picked it clean. Let those go chasing about who will
In search of better bushes; but it's picking tells, my son—
To look at fifty bushes doesn't count like picking one."

And Johnny did as he was told; and sure enough he found,
By sticking to his bush while all the others chased around
In search of better picking, 'twas as his father said;
For, while the others looked, he worked, and so came out ahead.
And Johnny recollected this when he became a man;
And first of all he laid him out a well-determined plan;
So while the brilliant triflers failed with all their brains and push,
Wise, steady-going Johnny won by "sticking to his bush."

—St. Nicholas.

Nothing But a Squirrel.

Ned Burroughs took his shotgun and started for the woods. It was a fine November day, and Ned whistled gayly until he entered the woods, and then he kept very quiet, for he was looking for game. He hoped he would find a squirrel. He wanted to see how close to the eye he could hit it.

The woods were thick and though many leaves had fallen the branches of the trees were still far from bare.

Suddenly Ned halted and crouched down behind some bushes.

"A gray squirrel!" he exclaimed under his breath.

Sure enough. The little squirrel was sitting upon a branch of a maple tree. What a pretty picture, it all made—the deep blue sky overhead, the crimson maple leaves, the silvery gray squirrel, nibbling a chestnut that it held between its front paws, which it used as if they were tiny hands. The splendid, plumy tail waved proudly, and how merry were the glistening black eyes. There wasn't a happier, prettier creature in the woods.

Ned was very excited. He didn't want to lose such a splendid fellow; so he steadily raised his gun, aimed carefully and fired.

The squirrel dropped to the ground. Delighted, Ned hastily ran to pick it up, but it had fallen into some underbrush and several minutes passed before Ned found any trace of it. Then he saw fresh blood on some yellow leaves that hung on a low shrub; and beneath this lay the squirrel. It was quite dead. The bright eyes were glazed, the cunning little paws were drawn up like clenched hands, and the mouth was half open and set, showing the death agony. Back of the right ear was a hole where the bullet went in—an ugly, bloody gash.

Ned picked up the little dead thing and sat down on the bank of a stream, took out his knife and began to skin the squirrel. He worked slowly and carefully, for he wanted to remove the skin as nicely as it was possible. So it took him a good half hour to do it.

"My! that tail is a beauty," he said to himself as he wiped his knife and shut it up'. "I think," he continued, "I'll carry the body home. The cat will enjoy eating it."

He walked toward home, whistling cheerily, carrying the body and the skin. He was very happy, for he had had great sport. The chestnuts were plentiful and he gathered them on the way, eating them with relish, for he liked them as much as did the squirrel he had just killed.

When he reached home he nailed the skin on the barn door, so that it would dry nicely and he offered the squirrel's body to Fluffy, the cat, who sniffed at it disdainfully, and refused to eat it. What did she care for it when she had plenty of rich milk and other good things every day!

Ned's mother came out in the yard, and he called:

Come here, mother, and see the squirrel I shot. Isn't he a beauty? See, here's the hole where the bullet went in. Wasn't it a good shot?

"Splendid," said the mother. "What a pretty little fellow he must have been. What are you going to do with the fur?"

"O, I don't know. His tail would make a fine piano duster, wouldn't it?"

"Not half so good as a piece of soft silk, Ned," replied his mother. And then she continued: "Fluffy doesn't want to eat the squirrel."

"No," said Ned. "I'll have to bury it.—Here, mother, have some chestnuts. They're fine. You ought to have seen how that squirrel was enjoying one when I shot him."

Ned's mother took some of the proffered chestnuts, saying:

"Thank you, dear," and, after a pause, "you've had rare sport, haven't you?"

"Great!" answered Ned.

"So the squirrel was enjoying the chestnuts, too, was he? Well, we and the creatures in the woods have tastes much alike." And Ned's mother turned away. But the boy saw a tear trickling down her cheek.

"O pshaw!" he exclaimed, "mother's so tender hearted. The idea of feeling so about nothing but a squirrel!"

But even as he said this there flashed into his mind the pretty picture the gay little squirrel made, sitting on the tree-branch, munching away contentedly. How happy it was! How his bright eyes sparkled! What made it so happy? Why, the very things that Ned himself was enjoying—the spicy November air, the sunlight, the chestnuts, the very fact that it was alive! And he, Ned Burroughs, had robbed it of all this, and for what? For fun. Suddenly Ned's lips quivered. He wished with all his heart that the tiny creature was back on the tree branch, munching chestnuts and breathing the sunlit air, though it was nothing but a squirrel.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE LITTLE SQUIRREL WAS SITTING ON A BRANCH.

OUR POPULATION

Increasing Faster Than That of Any Other Country But One.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The census bureau has published as a bulletin a discussion of the increase of population in the United States as shown by the census of 1900.

The principal results of the study of these figures are enumerated as follows: The increase in the population of continental United States, that is, the United States exclusive of Alaska and the recent insular possessions, was 13,046,861, or 20.7 per cent. Only one country, Argentina, has shown by the most recent figures a more rapid rate of growth. The present rate of growth in continental United States is estimated as double the average rate of Europe. It is nearly double that of Canada, and exceeds by one-sixth that of Mexico, and by one-tenth that of Australia.

The rates of increase on the two sides of the northern Atlantic differ much less than they did a generation ago. Among the five main divisions of continental United States the highest rate of increase is found in the north central. Among the eleven minor divisions the highest rate of growth is found in the Rocky mountain group of states, closely toward the western south central, the lowest in the northern south Atlantic, closely toward the western north central.

In the decade 1890 to 1900, for the first time in our national history the southern states increased faster than the northern. East of the Mississippi, however, the northern states as a group have grown in the last ten years somewhat more rapidly than the southern, but west of that river the southern states have increased almost two and one-half times as rapidly as the northern, and it is the fact which makes the growth of the south as a whole exceed that of the north. In the north Atlantic division the rate of increase has risen steadily since the civil war, a notable contrast to the trend in the country as a whole.

The region west of the Mississippi river is still increasing faster than that east of it, but the difference between the rates of growth in the two regions, 1890 to 1900, was little more than one-fifth of what it was, 1880 to 1890. The region east of the Mississippi increased more rapidly from 1890 to 1900 than from 1880 to 1890, while that west of the Mississippi increased in the later not moch more than half as fast as in the earlier. The conclusion is dawn that the increased growth of the west may both be connected with a probable decline in the current of westward migration.

The conclusion is drawn that the increased growth of the west may both be connected with a probable decline in the current of westward migration.

The rates of increase in the north and the south during the last twenty years were practically the same. But in the character of this growth the two regions differ widely, there being a relatively uniform growth over the whole south, equalized by a balance in the north between a lower rate of urban growth. Extensive, but sparsely setled areas in the western parts of Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota show a decline of population in the last ten years, a fact which it is said may be connected with the increase of population in many agricultural countries of Iowa, Illinois and adjoining states, 1890 to 1900, after losing population during the preceding ten years.

Between 1890 and 1900 the per cent of increase in the population of all cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants was only about two-thirds of what it was between 1880 and 1890, (35.6 per cent, compared with 53.8 per cent). The increase in the aggregate population living outside of such cities was approximately the same for the two decades (12.4 per cent for 1890 to 1900, and 12.9 per cent for 1880 to 1890). The most noteworthy result of the entire discussion, it is stated, is the cumulative evidence of the rapid approach to equality in the rates of increase of various parts of the United States. This appears whether north be compared with south, east, west, or city with country.

HONORE PALMER'S BRIDE.

London, Aug. 20.—Honore Palmer, of Chicago, son of Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Miss Grace Greenway Brown, of Baltimore, were married at St. George's church, Hanover square, this afternoon. As both families were in mourning, the wedding was a quiet affair, only about a score of persons being present. The Rev. David Anderson, rector of St. George's, officiated. The bride, whose dress was of white chiffon, trimmed with point d'esprit lace, with a semi-court train of old lace, presented by Mrs. Potter Palmer, was given away by her brother, H. Carroll Brown, of Baltimore. She carried a white vellum prayerbook.

Contrary to custom, two married women, Mesdames H. Carroll Brown, of Baltimore, and Stanley Field, of Chicago, acted as maids of honor. They wore mauve costumes and carried bouquets of white orchids. Potter Palmer was best man. The church was decorated with palms and white lilies.

Princess Cantacuzene, formerly Miss Julia Grant, Mesdames Potter Palmer and George Brown Franklen, of New York; Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat and Miss Pauline Kohlsaat, of Chicago; Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate, and Secretary and Mrs. Carter were among those present.

After the wedding a reception was held at the residence on Cork street taken by Mr. and Mrs. Brown for the season. The honeymoon will be spent on the continent.

The bridegroom presented the maids of honor with large diamond horseshoe belt buckles.

New Epidemic Among Cattle.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A new outbreak has occurred of the mysterious disease among stock on the farm of Hiram Zely at Waddington, which recently necessitated the destruction of several cows by the state veterinarian officers. New cattle bought to replace those destroyed are dying rapidly. The veterinarians are puzzled by the fact that the cattle on neighboring farms are not affected.

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

BULGARIA'S APPEAL TO THE POWERS

Sofia, Aug. 19.—Bulgaria has made a stirring appeal to the powers in which she gives a full detailed recital of the acts which are alleged to have led to the rebellion against the oppression of Turkey, and asks for relief. The appeal gives a history of acts of oppression practiced by the Turkish government in recent months. They comprise attacks on villages, the despoiling of property, murdering of men and boys, and ill treatment of women. Fully 200 murders have been committed. Priests have been driven from their charges and the Macedonians have been harassed in a multitude of ways.

INSURRECTION SPREADS.

Turkey Yields to the Demands of Russia.

Constantinople, Aug. 21.—The insurrection in the villayet of Adrianople, which started in the sub-division of Kirk-Kilisseh, 32 miles from Adrianople, is spreading. Several villages have been burned by insurgents in the neighborhood of Iniadi, off which place the Russian squadron is anchored, and urgent demands have been sent to Adrianople for reinforcements.

The proposal to send the Austrian and Russian military attaches to Monastir to gather facts about the insurrection has been dropped for the present, as the proposed visit is not considered opportune here.

The British and French warships in Turkish waters are in readiness to proceed to Salonica in the event of it being necessary for them to do so.

The contract with the Krupp company for quick-firing guns, recently signed and involving an expenditure of 790,000 Turkish pounds, is not immediately connected with the present trouble in Macedonia. Negotiations on the subject had been proceeding for several years. It is probable, however, that the conclusion of the arrangement was hastened by the possibility of international trouble.

Moussa Bey, the notorious Kurdish brigand chief, who was responsible for many of the Armenian outrages, and who escaped last month with several other Kurdish chiefs from Medina, Arabia, where they had been living in exile, has been recaptured, with his companions, and retaken to Medina.

The British vice consul at Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, reports an improving situation. The Armenians are more tranquil and the best disposition prevails between the Kurds and Armenians.

Bucharest, Aug. 22.—An Armenian named Garabet Mardorossian, has been murdered at Kalafat, on the Danube, by orders, it is believed, of the Macedonian committee. Mardorossian lived for years at Kalafat, acting as agent of the committee in facilitating the passage of arms into Bulgaria. The Roumanian authorities discovered documentary proof of his relations with the committee. It is reported that he was assassinated because of his failure to comply with some of the recent orders of the committeemen and that the latter selected a relative of Mardorossian to punish his offense with death.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Aug. 22.—Unconfirmed but persistent rumors are circulating of alarming massacres at Monastir.

Paris, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the Patrie from Marseilles says that owing to the grave conditions in Turkey a division of the French Mediterranean fleet has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to sail early next week. The division numbers ten ships. The flagship is the battleship Brennus.

The Patrie's report appears to have arisen in connection with the recent exchanges of notes between the Powers on the subject of the suggested joint naval demonstration, but it was officially announced yesterday that the gravity of the situation had been relieved by Turkey's yielding to Russia's demands and that the Russian squadron would be withdrawn thus making unnecessary the cooperation of the French and other squadrons.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE

Berlin, Aug. 20.—A news agency dispatch received here from Port Arthur says:

"From the different provinces of China come reports of a rising which threatens to involve the whole country. The semi-official Novkkral says:

"'The moment has come when, in view of the antagonism of German and British interests, an Anglo-Russian rapprochement is desirable as a counterpoise to the movement in Germany and America, which is crossing the interests of Russia and Great Britain and to the activity of Japan, which wishes to make the straits of Corea a yellow Bosphorus. At present Russian and British interests now here clash. An Anglo-Russian alliance is possible and it is also necessary in order to protect Europe against the yellow danger.'

"The Novkkral proceeds to strongly attack the Russian papers which urge Russia to wind up her affairs in Manchuria and which describe her policy in the far east as a costly blunder."

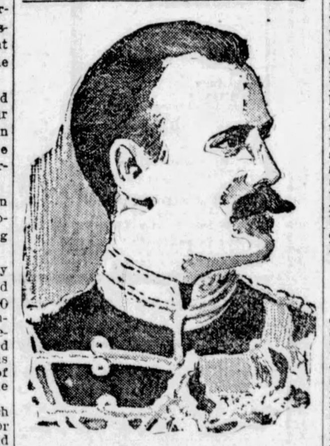
A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from St. Petersburg, dated yesterday, says:

"The situation in the far east is becoming more acute. Even in Manchuria the Chinese are assuming an insolent attitude towards Russians, particularly towards the troops. At one place stones were thrown at the commander of the troops. While all Russians are subjects of insult, a spirit of opposition to the Chinese government is also manifested."

MORE MASSACRES.

Bulgarians and Turks Show No Mercy to Each Other.

Vienna, Aug. 24.—The Neue Freie Presse's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that a band of Bulgarians has attacked the Turkish town of Urgas, south of Iniada, on the east coast of



BORAS SARAFOFF,
Who has supreme command of the revolutionists in Macedonia.

Turkey, and have blown up the government buildings with dynamite. It is reported that 200 persons were killed.

Reported Massacres by Turks.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Aug. 24.—The Turks are reported to have massacred all the women and children in 22 villages of the districts of Florna and Monastir and to have afterwards burned the villages. They are also alleged to have killed a number of prisoners.

The streets of Krushevo are said to be strewn with dead and the survivors are afraid to bury the bodies fearing to incur the suspicions of the Turks.

Following the proclamation of the revolution throughout the villayet of Adrianople the insurgents cut all the telegraph lines connecting the city of Adrianople with the eastern parts of the vilayet.

There are unconfirmed rumors here that fighting and massacres are proceeding in the streets of Adrianople.

Reports from Monastir authenticated by the Russian and Austrian consuls give horrifying details of the massacres and atrocities. At the village of Armensko the Turks destroyed 150 houses out of a total of 175 and massacred every man, woman and child. The women were subjected to the most terrible atrocities by the soldiers. Eighty revolutionaries, captured at Krushevo, who were sent in the direction of Monastir in chains, were slaughtered by their guards. The sanitary conditions of Krushevo are described as revolting. The dead are lying in the streets, stripped of every garment, the Turks even taking the vestments off the body of a priest.

Bulgarians Show No Mercy.

Constantinople, Aug. 24.—According to Turkish advices when the insurgents captured Vasiliko, in the eastern part of the villayet of Adrianople, they killed the garrison consisting of 50 soldiers, and about 100 of the inhabitants.

The insurgents are now threatening Midia, 60 miles northwest of Constantinople, on the Black Sea, and are reported also to be attacking the important town of Kirk-Kilioceh, 32 miles from Adrianople.

Christian, Greek and Mussulman refugees have arrived at the mouth of the Bosphorus from the neighborhood of Midia, fearing a massacre there. They have been sheltered in the lazaretto at Anadoli-Kavak and are being fed by the authorities.

The lighthouse at Kuru-Burun, in Iniada bay, is not working. It has been abandoned by its keepers on account of the nearness of the insurgents.

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BULGARIANS MASSACRED

Three Villages Attacked by Circassians.

Constantinople, Aug. 25.—Three Bulgarian villages near Tcherkeskoi, vilayet of Adrianople, are reported to have been attacked by Circassians and their inhabitants massacred.

The presents of food and cigarettes, which the sultan sent to the Russian squadron shortly after it anchored off Iniada, on the eastern coast of Turkey, were not permitted to be received on board the Russian warships, Admiral Kruger refusing to accept them.

To Petition the Czar.

Sofia, Aug. 25.—A revolutionary band has appeared at the village of Tcherkeskoi, between Adrianople and Constantinople, within six hours of the sultan's capital. The insurgents and Turks fought and afterwards the Circassian inhabitants of the village pillaged and destroyed three Bulgarian villages of the neighborhood, killing all the men, women and children, except a few who escaped to the mountains.

The Macedonian fugitives in Bulgaria are preparing to send a deputation to St. Petersburg, to inform the czar of the pitiable condition of Macedonia, and to beg for his intervention. The Bulgarian archbishop of Varna has promised to head the deputation, which is now awaiting the permission of the holy synod to enter Russia, such permission being necessary when a foreign prelate desire to visit the Russian empire.

THE PETREL'S ACT.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 20.—The action of the captain of the cutter Petrel, in firing upon an American fishing boat in Lake Erie is being thoroughly investigated by the Canadian government officials. The Canadian commander's log mentioning the incident has been received at the department of fisheries. It was returned to him today with a request for a more lengthy report.

In the log the captain of the Petrel says he signalled the Silver Spray to stop. No attention was paid to his signal. He then fired across her bow, but the Silver Spray did not alter her course. "I then fired directly at her with several rifles," the log continues. "The American boat kept on her course and as she was as fast as the Petrel there was nothing to do but to lay to until she was out of sight."

The feeling among officers here is that commanders of patrol boats have a right to fire on poachers at any time they refuse to stop when signalled in Canadian waters, and that Silver Spray's commander gave evidence of guilt when he refused to heave to under the Canadian boat's fire.

GEN. WOOD IN BORNEO.

Manila, Aug. 24.—Gen. Leonard Wood has returned from a visit to the government of Borneo, where he has been for some time observing the methods adopted by the British government to pacify and promote the interests of the natives and to improve the commercial conditions of the country. Gen. Wood reports that the British government has obtained remarkable results in the uplifting of the natives of Borneo, and returns to the Philippines with many new ideas which he will, with the cognizance and assistance of Governor Taft, put into operation in these islands. Gen. Wood is preparing to begin a campaign in the Jolo archipelago into which territory he will go accompanied by an escort of sufficient strength to permit his entering the interior, where he expects to obtain good results in his dealing with the natives by applying some of the ideas he has evolved as a result of his observations in Borneo.

PARKS FOUND GUILTY.

New York, Aug. 24.—Recorder Goff today deferred until Wednesday sentence on Samuel Parks, the walking delegate of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's union, who was last week found guilty on a charge of extortion. Parks was found guilty of extorting $200 from Josephus Pierce for calling off a strike. The maximum penalty is five years' imprisonment, but it seemed to be the impression among lawyers that he would get about three years. His lawyers will ask for a stay and try to have Parks released on bail.

The convicted man passed a lonesome Sunday in the Tombs. There were twenty callers for Parks, but none was permitted to enter the gates. His wife made no effort to see him. He passed the day reading newspapers, smoking numerous black cigars and taking his hour's exercise with the other prisoners.

After the Parks case is disposed of there are two other walking delegates who will be brought to trial. They are Timothy McCarthy, an associate of Parks, indicted as an accessory with Parks on a charge of extorting $100 from Herman Loebel and $300 from Louis Brandt. The other is Richard Carvel, walking delegate of the Derrickmen's union, indicted on a charge that he had extorted $900 from Thomas T. Hopper.

Assistant District Attorney Rand asked that Parks' sentence be deferred until the October term of court, as he said that three other indictments are standing against Parks, that other charges are being investigated and that it is the district attorney's intention to prosecute the accused on all the charges. Recorder Goff said that this required careful consideration, and for that reason he would postpone sentence until Wednesday morning. The recorder told Mr. Rand in the meantime to submit papers containing the facts concerning the other indictments and charges under investigation.

MARRIAGE BROKERAGE.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—A clique of usurers and marriage brokers has been demanding $50,000 from Count Franz Joseph Maria von Larisch-Monnich, since his marriage with Miss Marie Satterlee, of Titusville, Pa., at Buffalo, N. Y., in June, 1901, which sum the count has refused to pay. The public prosecutor has now brought proceedings against the usurers for attempted swindling.

Some time before Count Larisch-Monnich visited America, the accused persons assert, they supplied him with funds to go to Nuremburg and court the daughter of Faber, the pencil manufacturer, and that the count signed a note for $50,000, payable on condition that he married Miss Faber. He went to Nuremburg, it is further asserted, properly supplied with cash, and paid his addresses to Miss Faber but was not accepted. Later, the count went to America, presumably at his own expense, and eventually married Miss Satterlee.

The group which avers that it financed the Faber affair demanded $50,000, not on the conditional note, but on another, which, it is insisted, Count Larisch-Monnich signed and which he refused to pay. The public prosecutor was informed of the case by some one whose name does not appear and the matter was investigated, with the result that the public prosecutor has instituted proceedings against a merchant, referred to as "H," in the statements given to the press and against a retired captain. The case has been set for the autumn term of criminal court.

Count Larisch-Monnich belongs to the Austrian nobility. His father has an estate near Astrosnitz, Prussia, and has become a naturalized German.

THE ARTHUR MONUMENT.

Fairfield, Vt., Aug. 20.—A granite monument marking the site of the birthplace of the late President Chester A. Arthur was dedicated here today. A drizzling rain and the remoteness of the site from railroad facilities combined to limit the attendance mainly to persons who could drive from nearby points. The principal speaker was Former Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, who was secretary of the navy in Arthur's cabinet.

Extempore remarks were also made by Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, secretary of war in Arthur's cabinet, among others.

RELIANCE WINNING.

She Has Taken Two of the Five Races.

New York, Aug. 25.—The second race of the series in the international yacht contest for the America's cup, was sailed today over a triangular course off Sandy Hook, and from the start the defender Reliance against showed her superiority over Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, Shamrock III, though the visitor sailed in better form than in Saturday's race, and at times gained on the defender, which finished first, with less than a minute to spare after making time allowance (unofficial).

The official times were:

Start—Reliance, 11:00:36; Shamrock, 11:02:00 (official).

At first mark—Reliance, 12:21:00; Shamrock, 12:23:30. (Unofficial).

At second mark—Reliance, 1:17; Shamrock, 1:21. (Unofficial).

Final—Reliance, 2:15:07; Shamrock, 2:19:20. (Unofficial).

The race began in a 7-knot breeze, which soon, however, dropped to 5 knots.

Both yachts were ready for the start an hour before the time set, but the starting gun was not fired until 11 o'clock.

Fight for Position.

The preliminary signal was fired at 10:45, and immediately after the fight for position began. As usual, Reliance followed Shamrock in her various maneuvers about the line, neither boat going very far away from the starting point. When the preliminary gun was fired, both were to the eastward of the lightship a bit, but returned and began sailing up and down the line. When the warning signal was fired at 10:55, the Shamrock was close to the committee boat. She immediately headed along the line on the starboard tack, and Reliance, coming down from the windward, attempted to blanket her.

Both boats four minutes before the start were holding across the line on a starboard tack with Reliance on Shamrock's weather quarter. Then they both wore back, with Shamrock in the lead, and came for the eastern end of the line on the port tack. Reliance, however, kept after her. In the meantime a great tank boat came plunging between the yachts and Reliance was forced to hold away. She went to the stern of the committee boat, and swinging around headed for the line on the starboard tack.

Shamrock Loses Time.

Contrary to his usual custom, Capt. Wringe kept away and was two or three hundred yards to the westward of the committee boat when Reliance, coming underneath the stern of the committee boat crossed the line at 11:00:27 (unofficial). Captain Wringe held away too long before coming about and heading for the line, with the result that he was under the stern of the committee boat when the handicap gun was fired two minutes after the start. He ran up onto the line on the starboard tack, and then came about and headed for the Jersey shore on the port tack. It looked as if he had lost about 25 seconds by slowness in reaching the line. Both boats broke out baby jib topsails just before the start.

Reliance in the Lead.

Ten minutes after the start they were heading for the Jersey shore on the port tack, the Reliance in the lead but apparently not gaining very much on the Shamrock in the light air. The wind had dropped to about five knots and a thick haze had begun to set in from sea.

The tack inshore was a long one, both skippers evidently feeling that they could get a better slant of wind along the Jersey shore than farther out to sea. From the highlands it looked as if Shamrock was making a better fight than ever before and well holding Reliance.

Three-Eighths of a Mile Ahead.

On getting nearer the shore the breeze seemed to be a trifle stronger and Reliance began to gain. At 11:40 she had pulled out until she was from three-eighths to half a mile ahead of Shamrock, being a quarter of a mile to the windward and the same distance out ahead of the challenger. The boats sailed very slowly, scarcely more than four or five miles an hour.

At 11:42:30 Reliance being about three miles off Scabright tacked to starboard, having held the port tack for 40 minutes. Shamrock held on until she got well to weather of the Reliance's wake, when she also tacked.

At 11:45 both boats were heading off shore on the starboard tack, Reliance in the lead, but the Shamrock pointing fully as high. The wind began to shift to west of south, and it looked as though the boats would be able to turn the first mark without another tack.

Shamrock Gains on Reliance.

It looked as though the Shamrock was gaining on the Reliance, and at 12:05 it was seen that the challenger had gained so that she had secured the windward position but Reliance was fully a quarter of a mile in the lead.

At 12:10 the yachts were still holding the starboard tack, and were about opposite Monmouth Beach, nearly five miles off shore. Reliance was leading by a quarter of a mile. Shamrock seemed to point higher than Reliance.

This tack proved to be fully as long as the first one and the race developed into an exciting contest. Neither boat seemed to be able to secure any decided advantage although the Reliance was leading; Shamrock held the windward position. At 12:21:05 Reliance went about on the port tack and headed inshore. Shamrock followed at 12:23:35. At this time the weather was thick and it was difficult to discern the yachts in the haze. As Reliance crossed the line a minute and 24 seconds ahead of Shamrock she would have to lead the challenger at the finish at least 3 minutes and 21 seconds to win the race.

Close Race Out of the Haze.

At 2:02 p. m. the movement of the excursion fleet indicated that the yachts were four or five miles from the finish. A little later both yachts could be seen and the leading one was apparently a mile and a half ahead. Both yachts were nearing the finish and the leading boat looked like Reliance. It looked as if she would win the race by a margin of less than two minutes.

At 2:09 the yachts were having the benefit of the southwest breeze and were reaching for the finish at a lively rate. Shamrock was holding Reliance well and it looked as if she was scarcely a mile behind.

Reliance Wins the Race.

The Reliance seemed to gain in the freshening breeze and came on to the finish line, crossing it at 2:15:07 (unofficial).

Shamrock III crossed the finish line at 2:19:20 (unofficial).

According to these unofficial figures it was figured that, after deducting all time allowance, the Reliance had won by 52 seconds.

The First Race.

The first race of the series was sailed on Saturday, Aug. 22. There was a strong wind and a heavy sea. The Reliance finished 8 minutes 55 seconds ahead of the Shamrock. As the latter has a time allowance of 1 minute 45 seconds the Reliance won by 7 minutes 10 seconds.

BID FOR $3,000,000 PHILIPPINES BONDS

Washington, Aug. 25.—Bids were opened today at the bureau of insular affairs, war department, for the purchase of $3,000,000 certificates of indebtedness for the Philippine government. Harvey Fisk & Sons, New York, bid for all or any part of the amount at $1.02 24-100. This was the only bid for the whole amount, and was accepted.

Can Ship Arms to China.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—An imperial decree just issued, removes the prohibition on the export of arms and ammunition to China.

CANAL TREATY.

Position of President Marroquin on Its Ratification.

Caracas, Venezuela, Aug. 22.—The following despatch was received from Bogota overland, via Cucuta:

"Before presenting the Panama canal treaty, President Marroquin said:

"'My government is confronted with this dilemma: Either our sovereignty must suffer detriment or we must renounce certain pecuniary advantages to which, in the opinion of many, we have a right; or we must vigorously maintain our sovereignty and claim in a peremptory manner, the pecuniary indemnity to which we consider ourselves entitled.

"'In the first case, by consenting to the diminishing of our authority and not aspiring to an important indemnity, if the canal should be opened through the Panama isthmus, the just desire of the inhabitants of that department and of all Colombians, and also the government, would be satisfied, but the government would be exposing itself to paying the way for the charge brought against it later, that it did not duly defend our sovereignty, and that it sacrificed the interest of the nation.

"'In the second case, should the canal not be opened through Panama, the government will be reproached with not having allowed Colombia to obtain that advantage which is considered an essential condition of our aggrandizement.

"'I have already expressed my desire that the interoceanic canal be opened through our territory, I think even that at the cost of some sacrifices, we ought not to place obstacles in the way of so grand an enterprise, both because it will be a gigantic material improvement to our country and because once the canal is opened by the North Americans we shall strengthen and widen our relations with them, which will result in an immeasurable gain to our industry, commerce and wealth. Happily for me, the immense responsibility which must weigh upon him who decides this question must be assumed by congress, whose duty it is to definitely approve or disapprove of the agreement proposed by the North American government.'"

A patriotic demonstration occurred in Bogota after the disapproval of the treaty by the senate.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Acting Secretary of State Loomis has received two rather indefinite cablegrams from Minister Beaupre at Bogota, the latest dated August 15, conveying the information that efforts are still being made to find a way to revive the canal treaty.

From other sources an intimation has been given to the state department that a movement is on foot to change the constitution of Colombia so as to secure ratification of the treaty.

VENEZUELAN MATTER

Will Be Taken Up Soon by the Hague Court.

Paris, Aug. 19.—Wayne MacVeagh, senior counsel for the United States in the Venezuelan arbitration, who is here awaiting the assembling of the court at The Hague, has received telegraphic advices confirming the Washington despatches announcing that the czar of Russia has appointed M. Mouravieff, the Russian minister of justice; Dr. Lardy, the Swiss minister at Paris, and Professor Matzen, of Copenhagen, all members of the international arbitration commission, to be arbitrators in the case between Venezuela and Great Britain, Germany and Italy in their claims for preferential treatment. The appointments were the result of energetic action recently taken by Ambassador Choate and Mr. MacVeagh to induce Great Britain, Germany and Italy to request Russia to name arbitrators. Venezuela made this request immediately after the signing of the protocol, but as the other powers had not made requests, it seemed likely that the case would fail to be heard on September 1. Last week the state department authorized Mr. MacVeagh to cooperate with Ambassador Choate in his negotiations with the British foreign office, and Mr. MacVeagh went to London with Mr. Choate and had conferences with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne. Several letters on the subject were also exchanged, bringing out the desirability of not having the arbitration fall on September 1. As a result the powers joined in a request to the czar, who immediately made the appointments.

Mr. MacVeagh will be joined here by Judge Penfield and Minister Bowen, and will proceed with them to The Hague.

Mr. MacVeagh speaks in high terms of the arbitrators. He says the czar's interest in the matter is shown in his selection of of the Russian minister of justice, who will probably act as president of the court.

ACHIN WAR ENDED.

Holland's Thirty Year Conflict With Sumatrans.

London, Aug. 24.—Private news from Achin, says the Brussels correspondent of the Times, is to the effect that Panglima Polen and Rajah Keumala, who have been for many years two chief rebel leaders, will formally submit to the Dutch in the course of the next few days.

The colonial troops of the Netherlands have been at war with the Achins almost continuously since the year 1873.

The cause of the war was the refusal of the sultan to recognize the suzerainty of the Netherlands, over which long negotiations took place. The sultan sent a secret embassy to the United States diplomatic agent at Singapore, to appeal for the military aid of this country, and at the same time he dispatched commissioners to treat with the Dutch government.

Encouraged by the hope of aid from Great Britain and the United States, the sultan rejected the terms offered by the Netherlands. The war thus begun has cost the Dutch over $200,000,000 and the lives of several thousand soldiers. One expedition after another has been sent to Sumatra, but as soon as the revolt has been apparently crushed it has broken out again. The Dutch have tried by every means to end the war, which has crippled the finances of the Dutch Indies.

PARKS FOUND GUILTY.

New York, Aug. 22.—Samuel J. Parks, the labor leader, who has been on trial for several days charged with extortion in demanding and receiving money from various employers under threat that he would call strikes, was found guilty last night. The jury was out about four hours. The assistant district attorney asked that the prisoner be remanded for two weeks in order to dispose of other indictments against him. To this counsel for the prisoner demurred and Recorder Goff remanded him until Monday, when, should sufficient evidence be presented by the district attorney, he will consider the question of a further postponement.

The penalty for the offense for which Parks was convicted is imprisonment for not more than five years.

Shaft Broken at Sea.

Baltimore, Aug. 24.—The steamer Bluefields, Capt. Hastings, bound from New York for Baltimore, which was disabled off Hog Island, Saturday, arrived here this morning with her shaft broken. She was towed in by the steamer Manna-Hata, Capt. Charles, which went to her assistance.

Here is a bright boy in Crestline, Ohio. In writing of his work for THE SATURDAY EVENING POST he says:

"When I saw your advertisement I knew that there was a good chance to earn some money, which I wanted. I sold my first ten copies easily and then started to work for new customers. My order has grown until I now sell more than sixty a week. I deliver all the copies on Friday, after school closes, and on Saturday. In addition to selling single copies I have earned about $12.00 by taking yearly subscriptions."

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JEWISH COLONY.

Zion Congress Has a Proposal for Great Britain.

London, Aug. 24.—The English Jews are deeply interested in the announcement made by Dr. Theodore Herzl, president of the Sixth Zionist congress, at its opening yesterday at Basel, Switzerland, that Great Britain, in view of the collapse of the project to establish Jews on the Sinai peninsula, had offered the Zionists a large tract of territory in East Africa for colonization by the Jews, who would be given an autonomous government, under British suzerainty. While some opposition is expected, they believe that the congress will accept the proposition. It is pointed out that there is a great difference between the acquisition of Palestine for the establishment of a Jewish state, as originally contemplated by the Zionists, and the proposal of the British government, which simply contemplates the establishment of a Jewish colony in a section of the British empire needing development. When in London Dr. Herzl called at the foreign office, and consulted with the officials there in regard to the British attitude with respect to the Sinai peninsula, but Great Britain was not willing to do more than make the proposal announced by Dr. Herzl.

Lord Rothschild said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"Fearing Jewish emigration from the British Isles, the government has offered a tract of land in East Africa to Jews emigrating there. They will have only the rights and privileges of British subjects the same as their brethren enjoy here and elsewhere in the empire. They will be under British rule, the same as they would be under American rule if they will simply be colonists. I do not know whether the proposition will be accepted."

As Dr. Herzl did not disclose the proposal before its announcement to the congress at Basel, the Jews here are not aware of its exact terms, but the majority of the Jews in England are said to oppose its acceptance. Isreal Zangwill and Sir Francis Montafiore, who are at Basel, will, it is believed, uphold the proposal.

The editor of a Jewish paper said:

"In any event the refuge is not desired for the Jews of England or America, but for those of Russia, Roumania and other European states whose condition can only be improved by emigration."

The editor reiterated that the idea of acquiring Palestine had not been abandoned even in view of the British proposal being accepted.

NOTABLE ENGAGEMENT.

London, Aug. 24.—It is expected that the engagement of Lady Constance Mac-Kensie, second daughter of the Earl of Cromartie, the most famous woman athlete in England, to Capt. Fitzgerald, of the Eleventh Hussars, will be formally announced within the next few days.

LADY MACKENSIE.

A PEON'S FORTUNE.

Chihuahua, Mex., Aug. 19.—Pedro Alvarado, multi-millionaire mining man, is dead at Parral. It is said that six years ago he was a barefooted peon, working in a mine at 30 cents a day. He discovered the Pal Millo mine, and his wealth is now estimated at $85,000,000. He had no faith in banks, and it is said that silver bars worth a large sum were locked in a steel cage in his palatial home near Parral, constantly guarded by a strong force of men.

A year ago Alvarado made his first trip over a railroad, chartering a special train for this city, and bringing with him a bodyguard of 200 men. He was very charitable, disbursing his wealth freely among the poor of Parral and the surrounding country.

Miners Starving.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 20.—A special dispatch from Dawson City says that H. Bratnober, an American miner, arrived there today with news that 400 miners in the Tanana country are in terrible straits. He says five men have already died of starvation, and there are scores living on nothing but berries. Messages are being sent out asking the United States government for assistance. In Dawson the report is believed to be reliable.

CURING THE BLIND.

Astonishing Action of Radium on the Optic Nerve.

New York, Aug. 24.—Whether radium, that wonderful new substance, which loses neither bulk nor weight while eternally emitting waves of light of wonderful power, will restore life to paralyzed nerves appears about to be proved. A physician and an electrical consulting engineer of this city have been conducting experiments upon a child who has been blind since her third year for meningitis and inactivity of the optic nerve, but who seems to have perceived light through the joint use of radium and the X-rays.

The physician is Dr. Amon Jenkins. W. J. Hammer, a well known electrical consulting engineer and author of a text-book, is the other experimenter. The subject is Tillie Spitznadel, a child of 11 years.

Dr. Knapp, a celebrated oculist, says that where the eye refuses to notice the burning of a magnesium ribbon, with its intensely white glow immediately in front of the pupil, the optic nerve must be dead. This child could not distinguish any of the half a dozen tests for sight, yet she exclaimed, "Oh, I saw something," when the experimenters had placed the tubes containing radium of 1,000, 3,000 and 7,000 degrees of radio activity against her temples, forehead and at the base of the brain, and simultaneously an X-ray machine was brought into play. Apparently this combination of stimulants drove the blood to the impoverished optic nerve and revivified it.

The left eye was known to be in worse condition than the right, and the child did not seem to notice any difference in that optic as the experiments were continued, but when several tubes of radium were placed about her head and the X-ray machine was whirring, Tillie declared she saw a flash of light with her right eye. On her way home late in the evening Tillie exclaimed to Dr. Jenkins on three occasions that she could see a streak of light as a car passed in the opposite direction.

THE HUMBERT TRIAL.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The result of the Humbert trial has caused a general feeling of relief, many, especially among the lower classes, having feared till the last that occult influences would succeed in procuring a verdict of acquittal. The intense interest taken in the trial is shown by the fact that the presses of the newspapers could not reel off special editions fast enough. The papers were immediately snapped up and none reached the outlying quarters of Paris until quite late in the evening, when they were eagerly bought at three and four times their regular price.

In spite of her defiant attitude when receiving sentence, Madame Theresa Humbert broke down Saturday night on her arrival in the Conciergerie prison and had a long crying spell. The men of the party, though depressed, bore up better.

Maitre Labori, her counsel, visited Madame Humbert and found her still prostrated, but she obstinately maintained her innocence and denounced the sentence as iniquitous. She and her husband undoubtedly will appeal to the court of cassation on the ground of technical irregularities. If successful in their appeal, they will be re-tried before another assize court, possibly at Versailles.

Emile and Romain Daurignac will not appeal, as owing to the time they have spent in prison, awaiting trial, the period of release on a ticket-of-leave will arrive before a rehearing could possibly take place.

POLICING THE FAR NORTH

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 24.—To prevent another boundary controversy and to make observations of the climate, geology and natural resources of both land and sea of the northern regions of Canada, an expedition fitted out by the dominion government sailed from Halifax yesterday on the steamer Neptune for Hudson Bay. The expedition will report on the alleged extensive poaching operations carried on in that great sea by the Americans. The steamer will first go to Baffin Bay, where the whaling stations will be inspected and thence to Chesterfield inlet, where she will

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ARID LANDS.

First Annual Report of the Reclamation Service.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The first annual report of the arid land reclamation service of the geological survey, made by Mr. F. H. Newell, who is in charge of it, has been completed and soon will be made public. It gives detailed information of the work done to date for the establishment of a system of irrigation under the direction of the national government. It appears that work has been carried on in the following localities in the various states and territories: On Salt and Gila rivers in Arizona; on Colorado river, in California; on North Platte, Gunnison and Grand rivers, in Colorado; on Snake river, in Idaho; on the Deep-Well problems of western Kansas; on Milk river, in Montana; on the artesian well possibilities of western Nebraska; on Carson and Truckee rivers, in Nevada; on the artesian probabilities of Central Oregon; on Bear river, in Utah; on Yakima river, in Washington; around Lake De Smet, and also on Sweetwater river, in Wyoming.

At each of the places where systematic work has been conducted, preliminary temporary withdrawals of public lands have been made, but the areas which may be reclaimed are indicated only in a general way by these temporary segregations.

Commenting on the effect of these withdrawals, the report says:

"The impossibility of stating in advance what lands will ultimately be recommended for reclamation will result in great disappointment to many persons. The fact that lands have been temporarily set aside is, in the eyes of many, an indication that the lands will be reclaimed; and although every attempt has been made to inform individuals the futility of filing upon these lands under the homestead law, they persist in taking up the lands on the bare possibility that the surveys and examinations will ultimately show it to be reclaimable. It is an unfortunate condition, which apparently cannot be corrected at present."

NEW SILK REELS.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Secretary Wilson has exhibited on his desk in the agricultural department, the first hank of silk reeled from the silk reeling machines recently purchased by the department. There are three of these machines, though only one of them has been put in operation, the intention being to send one of the two remaining machines to Tuskegee and the other to some other place where sufficient interest may be shown to operate it. Cocoons have been purchased from all over the country, and two expert female French operatives have been brought to Washington to teach the operation of the machines. It is Secretary Wilson's desire to have the people of the south, and especially colored persons, learn the business, because of the comparative cheapness of that labor.

Arrangements already have been made to have some girls come to Washington to learn the machines, and they are expected daily. Secretary Wilson says that the department is prepared to do everything possible to encourage the industry, and that silk worm eggs as well as young mulberry trees will be supplied to persons desiring to engage in the business. The department at present is buying cocoons wherever offered, but reeling centers will be established as fast as possible, and each of these will be a cocoon market. The silk produced is of a very fine quality. The department is prepared at present to turn out about twelve hanks per day. "We hope soon to have enough to make a flag for the President," said Secretary Wilson. "The United States imports $75,000,000 worth of silk annually, and it behooves us to do all we can to establish the industry."

MR. JACKSON'S THREAT.

Washington, Aug. 24.—A letter reached the navy department today from George Jackson, who says he is the secretary of the executive and memorial committee of the Grand Army posts of Kings county, New York, an organization of 30 posts and 4,000 members. Mr. Jackson requests that the navy department revoke the order recently issued by Naval Constructor Capps at the New York navy yard for a competitive examination at that yard on August 25 for the position orf foreman. The request is accompanied with the threat that "unless something is done in this matter you will hear from us (the veterans) this fall."

The letter has been sent to Naval Constructor Capps who will make a report on the situation for the department's guidance in replying to Mr. Jackson. Meanwhile acting Secretary Darling has addressed a courteous letter to Mr. Jackson, acknowledging the receipt of the letter, ignoring its threat and saying the request will be given proper consideration. Mr. Jackson also is assured that justice will certainly be done.

Toledo Postal Stations.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—Immediate steps will be taken by the postoffice department to investigate the postal conditions at Toledo with especial reference to sub-stations "E" and "B." First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne today made a request of Fourth Assistant Bristow asking that an inspector be sent to Toledo at once. Mr. Bristow replied that the request would be complied with as soon as possible. The inspector will go on within a short time.

INDIAN LANDS.

Charges of Fraud to Be Rigidly Investigated by Government.

Washington, Aug. 24. — President Roosevelt is expected to take action within a few days upon the charges against the members of the Dawes commission, who have been engaged in the business of dealing in leases of Indian lands. Congress is almost certain to order an investigation. A report is current here that the President will remove the entire commission.

Secretary Hitchcock says he has had the whole matter under investigation for months and that a number of officials have been removed for the offenses charged. The only name of prominence among the removals that have been made public is that of Guy Cobb, internal revenue commissioner for Indian Territory. Several weeks ago Secretary Hitchcock notified the members of the Dawes commission and others who are using their positions in the federal service as a vantage from which to do business in Indian lands, that they must choose between their offices and their land business. Federal officers whose names are being printed as presidents, directors and stockholders in trust companies that deal in Indian lands must go out of the business or resign their office.

An idea of the extent of the frauds in the purchase of Indian lands can be had by one case, where an Indian was persuaded to sell his allotment for $1,000. The speculator kept increasing his offer until finally the Indian derived $8,500 from his land.

The great body of Creek lands, about 3,000,000 acres in all, is now subject to the new rule. It is stated at the interior department that the land companies had options on the best Creek lands for from $2.50 to $7 an acre and that $7 was the upset price. Much of the Creek lands would be cheap at $25 an acre, so the land companies stood to make by the speculation between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000.

AN OFFICIAL CLASH.

Washington, Aug. 24.—A conference was held in the War department today between Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling and Acting Secretary of War Sanger, to settle a long pending controversy between Governor Taft and Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the Asiatic station. The controversy has at times waxed rather tart, and this is not the first time these departments have been appealed to. The question at issue is whether naval officers attached to the Asiatic station and detailed for duty in the Philippine Islands are under jurisdiction of the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station or the civil governor of the Philippines. It is charged that Admiral Evans has been in the habit of detaching naval officers from duty in the Philippines without consultation with Governor Taft. He recently ordered Lieutenant Commander James M. Helm, who since March, 1899, has been on duty at Cavite to return to the fleet. Governor Taft desired Lieutenant Commander Helm to remain on duty at Cavite.

No definite decision was reached at today's conference. Acting Secretary Darling said Secretary Moody had previously passed on this same matter, and he did not care to go back of the secretary's action. Meanwhile the order for Lieutenant Commander Helm's detachment stands.

SPECULATION IN COTTON.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural department, in an interview declares that infinite mischief is being done to the cotton manufacturing industry and to the cotton growing industry by the speculative movement in cotton. "The speculators have cornered the market," said the secretary, "and put up the price so high that manufacturers cannot use raw cotton. At existing prices there is no profit to them. The price of manufactured goods cannot be manipulated as can be the price of raw cotton.

"The manufacturer found it more profitable to sell his cotton to the gamblers. Mills were closed down because of their having no raw material left, and in some instances cotton which was sold to European manufacturers has been brought back to this country and used in gambling operations."

Secretary Wilson, continuing, said that most European nations which manufacture cotton and also own lands in outlying provinces where cotton might be grown, are anxious to become independent of our speculators, and so are organizing and holding out inducements for the development of the cotton raising industry. The British, the French, the Germans, the Belgians and others own lands in Africa, and they have been for some time organizing to produce cotton.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The following was announced at the state department today: "A telegram received last night from Minister Beaupre at Bogota, dated August 12 (same date as the Senate vote against the treaty), is indefinite, but indicates that efforts are being made by Colombia to find some practical way of saving the canal negotiations."

MORE INDICTMENTS.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The grand jury today resumed its inquiry into the affairs of the postoffice department, and it is said that at the conclusion of the investigation there will be another batch of indictments. The postoffice inspectors are still engaged in original inquiries, and it is understood will present the facts in the cases of a number of department employes which, while not criminal in character, are considered sufficiently irregular to call for attention at the hands of the high officials of the department. Among the cases of this character is that of W. C. Hazzard, division superintendent of rural free delivery for the state of New York, who, it is charged, drew an allowance of $4 per day from the government as if on active field duty, while confined in a hospital under treatment for a gunshot wound.

These cases have not been officially brought to the attention of the postmaster general, and no decision regarding them has been arrived at.

No Franks.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The assistant attorney-general for the postoffice department has rendered a decision depriving the commissioners of the District of Columbia of the franking privilege which they have heretofore exercised. The decision is based upon the fact that they are not officers of the United States but of a municipality.

ROOT GONE TO EUROPE.

New York, Aug. 22.—Secretary of War Elihu Root has sailed for Liverpool on the Celtic, of the White Star Line. He goes to England to act with Senator Lodge and former Senator Turner, of Washington, as the United States representatives in the Alaskan boundary dispute. Before sailing, the secretary declared that he would, according to his present plans, get out of the cabinet about the middle of the winter. He would not enter into any discussion of his future plans, except to deny that he was going to enter actively in politics in this state.

With the secretary went Mrs. Elihu Root and Miss Edith Root, while on the same steamer sailed Judge John M. Dickinson, of Chicago; John W. Fitter, of Indiana, former secretary of state, and Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, former minister to Spain, who, as counsellors for the United States, will present her side of the dispute before the commission.

DYSENTERY.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful of Radway's Ready Relief in a half-tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

NOT A SHIP COMBINE

Only a Working Agreement Between Anglo and German.

London, Aug. 25.—Shipping circles here show keen interest in the development of the relations between the German and British Atlantic Steamship companies. The lines are making every effort to avoid friction, and Director General Ballin, of the Hamburg-American line, who is in London, said today that its policy was to maintain and promote the existing harmony. He denied the report published in the London newspapers this morning that the meeting here yesterday of directors of the German-Atlantic steamship lines was in connection with negotiations for an Anglo-German combination in the Atlantic trade, and said that so far as he knew no suggestion of a combination had been advanced. The North German Lloyd and the Atlantic transport lines confirmed the statement of Herr Ballin.

COTTON MILL SITUATION.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 22.—The cotton mill situation in this city will show considerable improvement next week over present conditions.

Compared with the present week, there will be 2,500 more operatives working. $17,000 will be paid out in wages, and 25,000 more pieces of cloth will be made. There will be 53,000 spindles again in operation against 30,000. This improvement, it is thought, will be confined to next week. The curtailment of production will be limited next week to five corporations operating eight mills as against 14 mills closed this week. These mills, when in operation, employ 3,000 hands, and have a total weekly pay roll of $20,000. The curtailment is represented by 13,000 less bales of cotton used and about 40,000 less pieces of cloth than when all mills are running.

In addition to the complete shut down of the several mills, other mills operating 450,000 spindles will have more or less idle machinery, owing to repairs.

The total curtailment up to date amounts to about 10 per cent of the normal production.

There has been a sharp increase in the demand for narrow goods on January contracts, and prices range from 24 cents to 25 cents a pound, which is a trifle better than three and ten-sixteenths for regular print cloth.

THE SHEET STEEL MILLS.

Pittsburg, Aug. 21.—Owing to the idleness of a large number of the union sheet mills of the American Sheet Steel company, it is possible that a meeting of the advisory board of the Amalgamated Association will be held shortly for the purpose of declaring the non-union mills of the American Sheet Steel company open mills to enable the idle sheet workers of the Amalgamated association to secure employment in them. With few exceptions non-union mills of the sheet company are in operation at the present time.

Of the 194 mills of the company, 99 are operated non-union, and the remaining 6 mills are manned by union workers affiliated with the Amalgamated association.

The advisory board will meet some time before the end of the month, to consider suggestions from the membership. The situation is explained in a notice sent out from the headquarters of the Amalgamated association in this city, today.

BRYAN AGAINST GORMAN.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 21.—Bryan, in the Commoner, comes out in the open in opposition to the suggestion that Senator Gorman, of Maryland, should be made the presidential nominee of the Democrats in 1904 He says:

"The senator says that in order to win we must have 'the confidence of the business interests of the country,' and again he speaks of the substantial interests of the country.' In the fight now being waged between the masses and organized wealth it is evident that Senator Gorman's sympathies are with organized wealth. What reforms would be possible under his leadership? None, absolutely none. He even indorses the Aldrich bill, which provides for the loaning of government money to the national banks. He wants it so amended that the Baltimore banks will get a share, but he has no objections whatever to the plan. His interview shows that he is not in sympathy with the rank and file of the party on a single question. His selection as Democratic leader in the senate was a great mistake on the part of the Democratic senators and a great misfortune to the party at large; his nomination to the presidency is not to be thought of. He would, if made the standard bearer, poll a million votes less than a ticket with no name at all on it, for with no nominations made, there would still be a hope that the electors would find somebody who stood for something. Who will be the next reorganizer to expose his weakness to public gaze."

THE TRANSPORT SHERMAN

Manila, Aug. 20.—The sailing of the transport Sherman, now out from Manila twelve days homeward bound to San Francisco, was delayed by her having been quarantined owing to the outbreak of cholera on board. Only one case was reported and it was cured when the vessel left. She carried home the Tenth infantry regiment with Generals Wood and Cragie.

Ladrones, it is reported, attacked the town of Tartac recently, and fought the inhabitants for an hour, when the majority of the constabulary acting as a garrison, were in the field.

INDORSED ROOSEVELT.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 19.—Nebraska Republicans in state convention yesterday nominated the following ticket:

Associate justice of the supreme court, John B. Barnes, of Madison county.

Regents of the state university, Charles S. Allen, of Lancaster, and W. G. Whitmore, of Douglas.

The convention transacted its necessary business and was ready to adjourn within three hours after having been called to order. The nomination of Court Commissioner John B. Barnes for associate justice of the supreme court, had for weeks been forecasted, and his selection was more in the nature of a ratification than a contest. President Roosevelt received the heartiest commendation and a declaration was made in favor of his nomination in 1904.

The unexpected feature of the convention was the adoption by unanimous vote of a resolution declaring John L. Webster, of Omaha, one of the delegates to the convention, and one of the well known party leaders of the state, to be the choice of Nebraska Republicans for vice president in 1904. The resolution was offered just as the convention was about to adjourn and was adopted with enthusiasm. Mr. Webster expressed his thanks for the honor in a speech of considerable length.

RUSSIA FAVORS ZIONISM

Would Aid Jews to Establish Nation in Palestine.

Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 25.—At today's session of the Zionist congress, Dr. Harzl, the president, submitted to the delegates a letter which he had received from the Russian minister of the interior, Von Plehwe, apparently pledging the support of the Russian government to the Zionists in their movement to establish an independent state in Palestine. The minister in the letter referred to said his government was quite favorable to the original program of Zionism, which can rely on its moral and material support when its practical measures tend to decrease the Jewish population of Russia. Such support might take the form of supporting the Zionist demands on the Ottoman government, and helping the Jewish emigration societies by co-operating with the Jews who are contributing to the necessities of these societies. The Russian government, the minister adds, has been obliged to act towards the Jewish question as the interests of the state require, but it has never deviated from the great principles of morality and humanity. It had recently re-enlarged the rights of residence in the Jewish region and he hoped nothing would prevent the development of such measures tending to improve the conditions of the existence of the Russian Jews, especially if emigration decreased their number.

POWERS DENIES DAMAGING TESTIMONY

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 25.—Caleb Powers took the witness stand again at this morning's session of court and made denial of the testimony of the commonwealth witnesses Henry Broughton and Robert Noakes that he (Powers) had asked them to select some one to do the killing. He also denied that he had ever asked the state witness, Frank Cecil, not to tell anything on him.

George Page, of Monroe county, a new witness for the defense, testified that he participated in the meeting to get up the mountain army and it was only to petition the legislature.

Singular Case.

Creston, Iowa, Aug. 24.—The 7-year-old daughter of John Ponte, a Burlington conductor, was taken sick ten days ago with what physicians pronounced dysentery. In spite of their best efforts the child grew worse until last night, when autopsy revealed the fact that the child had swallowed peas whole; that they had sprouted, and were growing in her stomach. The case is said to be one of the most peculiar on record.

Will Relieve Prince Henry.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—Prince Henry of Prussia, is to be relieved next fall of the post of chief in command of the first naval division.

BIG CRUISER LAUNCHED

Description of the Pennsylvania at Cramp's Yards.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 22.—In the presence of one of the largest and most distinguished crowds that ever thronged Cramps' shipyard on a like occasion, the United States armored cruiser Pennsylvania was launched today. Miss Quay, daughter of United States Senator Quay, broke a bottle of American champagne on the cruiser's bow and said: "I christen thee Pennsylvania."

On the christening stand was a distinguished party the conspicuous figures including Governor Pennypacker, Senator Quay and a number of other eminent representatives of the state from which the big cruiser takes its name, Secretary of the Navy Moody and a delegation of naval officers from Washington, and many other invited guests. It was a fete day at Kensington, as all such occasions are. Grouped about the wharves and dotting the Delaware for miles around were craft of every description, from local excursion boats to foreign steamers.

The launching was accomplished without a hitch. It was a half hour past noon when the last shores were knocked from the ways and the colossal vessel began her brief journey preparatory to taking her maiden plunge into the deep. As the marine monster glided gracefully down the greased cradle, after the proverbial bottle of wine had crashed against her bow, the enthusiasm found vent. The crowds in the yard roared and screamed, the party on the christening stand waved hats and cheered, and the boats on the river added their whistles to the general din. At the conclusion of the ceremonies luncheon was served in the mold-loft and a number of felicitous speeches were made, among the speakers being Governor Pennypacker and Secretary Moody.

The Pennsylvania is regarded by naval experts as a marvel in the art of marine architecture. She is classed as a first-class armored cruiser. She has been likened to a battleship, posessing a protection of armor only a little under the weight of that designed for the huge ships of the Georgia class, while she is superior to all battleships in point of speed. The Pennsylvania is to develop a speed of twenty-two knots, which is a fraction of a knot more than the best performance of the fast-flying Brooklyn.

The new cruiser will have an unusually powerful battery, made up of a great number of eight and six inch guns. She was designed with the idea of producing a ship of great speed, equipped with a battery of a kind that did such execution at Manila and at Santiago; that is, of guns of medium size caliber.

The Pennsylvania will prove one of the most comfortable ships of the navy for living purposes, the department's plans for her construction calling for a number of improvements regarding the ventilating, heating and cooling apparatus. Electricity has been installed as a motive power in place of steam in a number of the parts of the ship, especially in the sleeping quarters, which will have the effect of making the vessel much cooler in the summer than are most warships.

The Pennsylvania started on its career under the name of the Nebraska, the appellation Pennsylvania having been first bestowed on a battleship, now under construction at Seattle, Wash. The department was persuaded to swap the names of the two vessels, the Washington people desiring the name of some western state for the ship building at Seattle, while the Pennsylvanians wanted their own state honored by having the Cramps' vessel christened the Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania has a length on the load water line of 502 feet, and her extreme breadth at load water line is about 70 feet. Her mean draft is about 24 feet 6 inches, but when she is loaded to her fullest capacity and the bunkers are all filled with coal, she draws 26 feet and 6 inches of water. The total coal bunker capacity is 2,000 tons. The vessel will be propelled by twin screws, four cylinder triple expansion engines of 23,000 indicated horse power.

The Pennsylvania will have a superb armament, composed principally of guns of medium size that are counted on to do great execution under rapid management. There will be four eight-inch guns, in pairs, in two electrically controlled, elliptical, balanced turrets, having inclined port plates. On the upper deck at the corners of the superstructure four six-inch guns will be mounted on sponsons, each having an arc of fire of about 140 degrees. On the main or gun deck there will be ten six-inch guns in broadside. Eighteen fourteen-pounder breechloading rifles, twelve three-pounders, two machine guns, and six automatic guns of small caliber, together with four automatic pounders in the military tops and two three-inch field guns, will constitute the battery of small guns.

The ship will be protected by an armor belt at the water line seven feet six inches wide, extending the entire length of the vessel for a distance of about 200 feet abreast of the engine and boilers.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN

Advance Made in Corn, but Some Wheat Is Damp.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

While complaints of cool nights during the early part of the week are reported from the states of the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, the temperature conditions throughout the country as a whole have been very favorable, the upper Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, Lake Region and Rocky Mountain district, the greater part of which has suffered from abnormally low temperatures for several weeks, receiving more than normal heat. Portions of the south Atlantic states experienced heavy rains, while the Ohio valley, the greater part of Texas, and the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast districts are suffering from drought. There was some damage in the northern portion of the middle Atlantic states by local storms.

On the whole the corn crop has made favorable progress, especially over the central and western portions of the corn belt, the most decided advance being reported from Nebraska and Kansas. In the upper Ohio valley, corn is suffering seriously for rain, which is also needed in portions of Missouri and much crop in Iowa will suffer unless rain falls soon. The reports indicate that early corn will be safe from frost by September 15 to October 1, and late corn from October 1 to 15.

Considerable spring wheat remains to be cut in North Dakota, but harvesting is practically finished elsewhere in the spring wheat region, and threshing is in progress. In southern Minnesota much grain in shock is damp. In South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas the weather has been highly favorable for stacking and threshing. Harvesting is nearly finished in Oregon and advancing rapidly in Washington, the grain being of superior quality. Fall plowing has progressed under favorable conditions, except in the Ohio valley and central portions of the Mississippi valley, where the soil is too dry.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Aug. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade today says:

Business is well maintained, aside from the quieting influence of the vacation season, which somewhat restricts trade and retards collections. Making due allowance for the period, there is no cause for complaint. The adverse factors have been operating against prosperity in recent preceding weeks are no longer as potent, normal influences gradually prevailing. Labor controversies still exist, curtailing the output of a few products and the consumption of all the necessaries of life. Crops are not going to market as freely as usual, although the agricultural outlook is distinctly favorable.

In spite of several obvious reasons for expecting a check to freight traffic, earnings of railways thus far reported in August show an average gain of 9.6 per cent. over last year, and 18.2 per cent. over 1901. Complaints are beginning to be heard regarding the inadequate facilities of the railways, and it now appears that inconvenience and loss must again be experienced notwithstanding the extensive improvements. Sensational stories of a large number of buyers now at this center and the fabulous sums that they spend cannot be accepted as statistically correct, but it is probable that an increase over all previous years is actually occurring despite the demoralization in cotton goods caused by speculation in the raw material.

Although production of coke at Connellsville has been moderately curtailed, supplies accumulate and prices are depressed. A fairly liberal tonnage of iron has been placed during the past week, providing abundant demand for all the pig that is being made. More large contracts for iron and steel have been placed by a prominent manufacturer of agricultural machinery, and as much of this business has been placed entirely on account of prices, it is believed that no further concessions are to be expected.

In view of the very satisfactory jobbing trade that is reported in dry goods, it is surprising that no reflection of the activity is seen in the primary market. Makers of cotton goods find no business offering except such small orders for immediate requirements as emanate from urgent dealers.

Moderate orders for light weight woolens and worsteds have been placed for spring delivery. Heavy shipments of shoes from Boston make striking comparisons with preceding years, and the volume of new business promises to maintain a heavy movement, but it is noteworthy that there is a tendency to operate moderately and frequently this year, rather than to buy seldom and largely, as in other seasons.

Somewhat easier prices for the great food staples testify to brighter crop prospects.

Failures this week numbered 238 in the United States, against 207 last year, and 8 in Canada, compared with 30 a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Aug. 25.—Close.—Dullness reigned supreme on 'Change today. The hot wave evidently took all action from both the market and the traders, and as a consequence the entire morning passed with scarcely a flicker of life.

Wheat opened rather lifeless, although unchanged from yesterday. It soon exhibited a slight lack of strength and sagged, fluctuating about the opening price, until at noon had been knocked off the opening quotation. Whatever strength appeared during the morning to keep the market from falling further was due to the fact that showers have occurred in Manitoba, where harvesting is in progress, and that the cables, although they showed opening prices a shade lower, told of a firmer feeling on the continent as the morning progressed.

Predictions for the coming weather are of a bullish tendency, with generally unsettled conditions and showers in the northwest, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Nebraska. Showers are also predicted for Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

What little firmness was shown during the morning disappeared early in the afternoon, and the close showed a good loss for the day. The French minister of agriculture reported that the crop in that country was badly damaged, but even this fact exhibited no bracing quality.

Primary receipts were 813,000 bu.; last week, 658,000; last year, 1,130,000. Primary shipments were 261,000 bu.; last week, 107,000; last year, 622,000.

Corn opened unchanged to ⅛c lower. Generally higher temperatures, needed for maturing the crop, were recorded in the southwest, and this had the effect of weakening the market, although it continued without change until noon. Soon after that hour, however, partly in sympathy with wheat and partly by reason of advices looking to an impaired export trade, the cereal commenced to decline, and did not stop until the close.

Primary receipts were 700,000 bu.; last week, 338,000; last year, 216,000. Primary shipments were 411,000 bu.; last week, 270,000; last year, 687,000.

Oats opened steady, but on good offerings and receipts dropped a trifle during the morning hours. A further decline was experienced during the afternoon, the last prices being the lowest of the day.

Seed opened firm and maintained its position during the fore part of the day. The strength stayed with it until the close, making it the only one of the grains on the active list that did not close with a lower price than that of the opening.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Aug. 24.
Wheat—					
Cash	82¾	82¾	81⅞	81⅞	82¼
Sept.	82½	82½	82	82⅛	82½
Dec.	84	84¼	83⅝	83⅝	84
May	86⅜	86⅜	86¼	86¼	86¾
Corn—					
Sept.	53½	53½	52	53	53½
Dec.	51⅝	51⅝	51¼¼	51¼	52
May	52	52	51⅛	51¼	52⅜
Oats—					
Sept.	35½	35½	35	35	35½
Dec.	37	37	36½	36½	37
May	38½	39	38¼	38¼	38⅝
Clover Seed—					
Oct.	$5.52½	....	....	$5.52½	$5.52½
Dec.	5.57½	....	....	5.57½	5.57½

Rye—No. 2, 64½c; No. 3, 60c.

Timothy—Prime, $1.55.
Alsike—August, $6.60

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept	80¾	80¾	79¾	79¾	80¼
Dec	81½	81⅝	80⅞	80⅞	81⅞
May	83½	83⅝	82	83	83⅝
Corn—					
Sept	51	51	50½	50½	51½
Dec	51¼	51⅜	50⅝	50⅝	51⅜
May	51⅜	51⅝	50⅜	50⅜	51⅞
Oats—					
Sept	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34¼	34⅝
Dec	36¼	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	36¼
May	38¼	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	38⅛

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Sept	86¼	86¼	85⅞	86	86⅛
Dec	86⅝	86⅞	86⅛	86¼	86⅝
May	88¼	88¼	87½	87½	88¼
Corn—					
Sept	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	57⅝
Dec	57⅞	57⅞	57½	57¼	57⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Sept	80¼	80¼	79⅞	79⅞	80¼
Dec	84¼	84½	83⅝	83⅝	84⅛
May	87	87¼	86⅞	86⅞	87⅛

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept	....	....	....	80¼	81⅞
Dec	....	....	....	78⅝	76½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Sept	....	....	....	81¼	82
Dec	....	....	....	79	79¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept	$12.90	$12.95	$12.65	$12.65	$12.87
Oct	13.05	13.10	12.80	12.80	13.02
Jan	....	....	....	....	12.87
Lard—					
Sept	8.22	8.25	8.17	8.20	8.22
Oct	7.70	7.77	7.60	7.60	7.67
Jan	6.97	7.00	6.87	6.97	7.00
Ribs—					
Sept	7.80	7.80	7.67	7.67	7.82
Oct	7.87	7.90	7.72	7.72	7.90
Jan	6.67	6.67	6.60	6.60	6.65

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	....	....	....	19
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	115⅞	....	....	116
Atchison	61⅜	62⅜	61⅛	62⅜
Atchison pref	87⅞	89	88¼	89
Am. Car & F. Co.	32½	32½	32	32¼
Amal. Copper	45⅞	46⅞	45⅜	46⅜
Alton com	....	....	....	22½
Balt. & Ohio	82	82⅜	81⅝	82⅜
Brook. R. Trans.	44⅝	....	....	45⅛
Canadian Pac	125⅝	126	125¼	126
Chi. & G. W.	16⅝	....	....	17¼
Colorado Fuel	47	49½	46	49¼
Ches. & Ohio	32⅞	33½	32⅜	33⅛
Del. & Hudson	166	....	....	166
Erie com	29½	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛
Erie 1st pfd	66½	67¼	66¼	67¼
Illinois Central	....	....	....	134
Louis. & Nash	103½	....	....	104½
Leather com	8	....	....	8
Manhattan	134	....	....	135¼
Mex. Central	14¼	....	....	14⅜
Metropolitan	132	....	....	132
Missouri Pacific	92⅞	94⅜	92¼	94⅛
M., K. & T. com	19¾	....	....	20
M., K. & T. pfd	42	43¼	42	42
North Am. Co.	35	....	....	35
N. Y. Central	129⅝	131¼	129⅝	131¼
N. & W. com	62⅝	....	....	63
Ont. & Western	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
Penn. Ry.	123⅝	124⅜	123¼	124⅜
People's Gas Co.	94	....	....	94½
Reading com.	54⅞	55⅞	54⅝	55⅝
Rock Island	27	28	26¾	28
Rock Island pfd	64½	....	....	64½
Southern Ry.	22⅝	23⅜	22¾	23⅜
So. Ry pfd	85	87	84⅝	84⅝
St. Paul	140¼	141⅜	139¾	141⅜
Southern Pacific	45	45¾	44⅝	45⅝
Texas Pacific	26⅛	26⅞	26¼	26⅝
Ten. C'l & Iron	40⅝	....	....	42¼
Union Pacific	75¼	76¼	74⅝	76⅛
U. S. Steel com	23⅝	25¼	23⅝	25¼
U. S. Steel pfd	93¾	95⅜	93¾	95⅜
Virginia Chem.	22	....	....	23
Wabash com.	21⅛	22	21⅛	21⅞
Wabash pfd	34⅜	35¼	34¼	35¼
Wab. Deb. B's	58½	....	....	58½

Money and Stocks.

New York, Aug. 25.—London's inclination to buy American stocks led to opening advances of a fraction here. The market was very sluggish, however, and dealings on a small scale. New York Central opened up a small fraction in sympathy with the general list, but fell back to below last night.

After the opening prominent stocks fell off to below yesterday's close with St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, New York Central and Amalgamated yielding large fractions. An upward movement later in Erie and Reading caused a recovery in sympathy. Delaware & Hudson, Reading, Denver & Rio Grande preferred, Northwestern, Southern Railway preferred, Detroit Southern preferred, Manhattan and Tennessee Coal advanced 1@1¼.

Prices hardened in a very dull market, the uplift reaching a point in Atchison, Erie, Ontario & Western, Louisville, Wabash preferred, Chicago Terminal preferred and Rubber Goods preferred. Trading was neglected and almost idle.

Bonds were dull and steady at noon.

The advance in the usual leader halted, but there were no reactions of consequence. Hartman & Ohio and Snuff preferred improved 1, and North American, 3¼.

Wide fluctuations in Colorado Fuel furnished the only feature of the market, which was practically lifeless. Colorado Fuel opened 2 points off, declined an additional point and then rallied 3¼. Amalgamated moved up to 48, and St. Paul rose a point.

New York Produce.

New York, Aug. 25.—Beef—Quiet.
Pork—Steady
Lard—Firm; prime western steam, $8.28.
Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3 5-16c; centrifugal 96 test, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 1-16c; refined, steady; crushed, $5.60; powdered, $5.10; granulated, $5.00.
Petroleum—Steady; refined, all ports, $8.50@8.55.
Coffee—Quiet; No. 7 Rio, 5¼c.
Spirits Turpentine—Firm, 56½@57c.
Molasses—Firm; New Orleans, 31@32c.
Butter—Steady; receipts, 18,982; extra creamery, 19¼c; creamery, common to choice, 15@19c; state dairy, 14@18c; packing stock, 12@14½c.
Cheese—Receipts, 15,965; quiet; state, full cream, fancy, small, colored, 10¼c; small, white, 10¼c; large, colored, 10c; large, white, 9¾c.
Eggs—Receipts, 10,992; firm; state and Pennsylvania fancy, mixed, 21c; state and Pennsylvania, seconds to firsts, 17@19½c; western extras, 20@21c; western seconds to firsts, 17@19½c.

N. Y. Poultry.

New York, Aug. 25.—Poultry alive firm; western chickens, 14c; fowls, 12½c; turkeys, 11c. Dressed weak; western broilers, 13c; fowls, 13c; spring turkeys, 16@20c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Aug 25.—Butter—Firm; creameries, 14@19c; dairies, 13@15c.
Eggs—Firm, 14@16c.
Cheese—Easier; daisies, 10@10½c; twins, 10@10c